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HISTORY  
*of the*  
KANSAS STATE COUNCIL  
*of* DEFENSE



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*Edited by*  
FRANK W. BLACKMAR

December, 1920

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TOPEKA, KAN. 1921  
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KANSAS STATE  
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FRANK W. BLACKMAR

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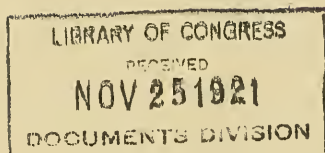
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## PREFACE.

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It is a very difficult matter to recount all of the activities and services of the Kansas State Council of Defense. It was so busy in trying to make world history that it failed to take note of its own records, so that when the Council of Defense closed its work in December, 1918, although a vast deal of work had been done, many things had been begun which were stopped in their midst on account of the sudden closing of the war. As soon as possible people dropped warlike pursuits and devoted themselves to the work of peace. This left the records of the work of many committees, and especially of the counties, in considerable confusion.

The editor of this report, which attempts to give a portrayal of the organization and activities of the State Council of Defense, has found great difficulty in collecting the facts regarding the work actually done. In some counties, for instance, where they did persistent and vigorous work careful records were not kept, while in others where not any more work was done everything was carefully recorded. The same is true of the general committees; some of those who were most active did not have elaborate reports, while others reported everything in full. Under such circumstances it has been very difficult to obtain a complete record of service and to give proportionate space to the work of the counties and to the general committees. Some of the committee reports necessarily had to be abbreviated to keep them from being out of proportion, and others were necessarily brief; otherwise the volume would be extended to great length.

The editor is very grateful to those who assisted him in furnishing information and records of the transactions of the county organizations and of the state committees. If in the analysis of material an apparent injustice has been done to certain groups of people and certain localities, it has been entirely unintentional; the editor has done the best he could under the circumstances. It must be kept in mind that it was difficult to get the coöperation of people in certain sections of the state in furnishing material.

No such organization had ever been established in the state before, because no such need had ever occurred, and the shifting scenes of war gave constant changes in organization and activities of the Council of Defense, although its purpose, that of support of the war in general, and the boys at the front in particular, was never lost sight of. Every individual member of the Kansas Council of Defense held himself in readiness to do everything in his power to forward the movement, and there was complete unanimity of purpose, perfect coöperation and absolute consecration to the cause by every member of the Council.

It is a pleasure to record this, and an equal pleasure to write of the untiring efforts of Governor Arthur Capper and President Henry J. Waters, as well as members of the many committees who spent their entire time and energy freely for the great purpose of the Council in the

support of the war. Not in the history of the state, and I am inclined to think in the history of any other state, was shown greater zeal or more faithful coöperation of a distinguished body of citizens working for the common good without any compensation. The small expense attached to the Council of Defense compared with the amount of work it accomplished is a most commendable phase of the services of the men and women of the state over a period of nearly two years.

This could not have been accomplished without the hearty coöperation of the State Board of Agriculture, the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, the University of Kansas at Lawrence, the State Board of Health, women's clubs, and other organizations.

It is important to note that the State Council of Defense received the hearty coöperation of the Woman's Committee of the State Council, which was organized under the Council of National Defense, and of various other national organizations.

The editor hopes that this report will be a worthy chapter in the history of the state and an inspiration to people in the future should any similar service be required of her people to defend their citizenship.

F. W. B.



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## OFFICERS STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Governor ARTHUR CAPPER, *Honorary President.*

April 17, 1917—December 31, 1918.

Governor HENRY J. ALLEN, *Honorary President.*

January 1, 1918—

HENRY J. WATERS, <i>President</i> .....	Manhattan.
J. C. MOHLER, <i>Secretary</i> .....	Topeka.
T. D. HAMMATT, <i>Assistant Secretary</i> .....	Topeka.
WALTER L. PAYNE, <i>Treasurer</i> .....	Topeka.

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Second District .....	CHARLES F. SCOTT.....	Iola.
Third District .....	E. V. LANYON.....	Pittsburg.
Fourth District .....	WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE....	Emporia.
Fifth District .....	MAURICE MCAULIFFE .....	Salina.
Sixth District .....	W. A. LEWIS .....	Hays.
Seventh District .....	EMERSON CAREY .....	Hutchinson.
Eighth District .....	HENRY LASSEN .....	Wichita.

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O. A. BOYLE .....	Wichita.
W. A. BRANDENBURG .....	Pittsburg.
MRS. MAY BELLEVILLE BROWN.....	Salina.
W. E. BROWN .....	Augusta.
THOMAS W. BUTCHER .....	Emporia.
J. F. COCHRANE .....	Kansas City.
J. N. DOLLEY .....	Topeka.
D. J. FAIR .....	Sterling.
F. C. FOX .....	Topeka.
CHARLES S. GLEED .....	Topeka.
ROBERT A. GRAY .....	Weir City.
A. H. GUFLER .....	Emporia.
W. M. JARDINE .....	Manhattan.
A. J. JOHNSON .....	Wichita.
ED. C. JOHNSON .....	Manhattan.
FRANK P. MACLENNAN .....	Topeka.
CHARLES I. MARTIN .....	Topeka.
CLYDE W. MILLER .....	Osage City.
B. NEEDHAM .....	Lane.
MRS. NOBLE PRENTIS .....	Topeka.
W. D. ROSS .....	Topeka.
MRS. THEODORE SAXON .....	Topeka.
FRANK STRONG .....	Lawrence.
W. R. STUBBS .....	Lawrence.
EDWIN TAYLOR .....	Edwardsville.
O. F. WHITNEY .....	Topeka.
L. H. WULFEKUEHLER .....	Leavenworth.

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 B. Needham, Lane.  
 Maurice McAuliffe, Salina.  
 O. F. Whitney, Topeka.  
 Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville.

W. A. Lewis, Hays.  
 Mrs. Theo. Saxon, Topeka.  
 Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard, Tonganoxie.  
 F. D. Coburn, Topeka.  
 W. J. Tod, Maple Hill.  
 J. H. Mercer, Topeka.  
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 Hayes Seed House, Topeka.  
 Mangelsdorf Bros., Atchison.  
 Rule Seed House, Kansas City, Mo.  
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 J. H. Mercer, Topeka.  
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 E. C. Johnson, Manhattan.  
 W. H. Murphy, Topeka.  
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 J. D. Morrill, Manhattan.  
 C. E. Thompson, Manhattan.

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 Otis E. Hall, *Secretary*, Manhattan.  
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 E. B. Matthews, Hays.  
 O. F. Whitney, Topeka.  
 M. F. Ahearn, Manhattan.  
 Miss Elizabeth Bye, Emporia.  
 Mrs. J. M. Timmons, Bonner Springs.

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 H. Umberger, Manhattan.

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Jas. F. Getty, Kansas City, Kan.  
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Senator R. B. Barr, *Secretary*, Fort Scott.  
Members of 1917 state legislature.

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Fred Voiland, Topeka.



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Henry Allen, Wichita.	J. N. Dolley, Topeka.
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W. C. Edwards, Wichita.	Henry Bennett, Topeka.

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Mrs. Theo. Saxon, Topeka.	O. A. Boyle, Wichita.

*Social Hygiene.*

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*Seed Wheat.*

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L. H. Wulfkuehler, Leavenworth.	Henry Lassen, Wichita.
Arthur Capper, Topeka.	Maurice McAuliffe, Salina.
Walter E. Wilson, Topeka.	H. J. Waters, Manhattan.
T. J. Sweeney, Lawrence.	

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Charles Gleed, Topeka.	A. DeBernardi, Atchison.
Paul Walker, Topeka.	

*Utilization and Economy.*

Mrs. May Belleville Brown, <i>Chairman</i> , Topeka.	Mrs. Noble Prentiss, Topeka.
Mrs. D. W. Mulvane, Topeka.	Mrs. Mary P. VanZile, Manhattan.
J. F. Cochrane, Kansas City, Kan.	Miss Elizabeth Sprague, Lawrence.
A. R. Gufler, Emporia.	Miss Elizabeth Bye, Emporia.
O. A. Boyle, Wichita.	Miss Elizabeth Agnew, Hays.
Dr. F. W. Blackmar, Lawrence.	Miss Alba Bayles, Pittsburg.



## KANSAS IN THE GREAT WAR.

ARTHUR CAPPER, War Governor of Kansas.

Every loyal Kansan is proud of the record Kansas made in the Great War. He has reason to be. Kansas responded promptly to every call for men, for money, for food and other supplies.

Her sons were among the first to volunteer by the thousands. The later thousands who swelled the ranks of the national army went cheerfully, gladly, proudly, filled with the same patriotism that inspired those who went before.

And while they fought and sacrificed and died in France to stay the aggression of Prussianism and save the world to civilization, their fathers, mothers, sisters and sweethearts toiled and saved and gave until it hurt.

It is not the purpose of this report to try and tell what the Kansas boys did in France. That is history. Their deeds are immortal. They offered their lives for the right. They laid down their lives for their country. They did their duty courageously, patriotically, unflinching. Their soul is the soul of Kansas and the nation. Their sacrifice is the glory of mankind. Words cannot do them justice, nor monuments, nor memorials. We who are left can only attempt to perpetuate their ideals.

But while her loyal sons were fighting and dying for their country, those who remained at home were living and working and saving for the same country. Kansas, as a state, was in the forefront of home activities that made it possible for the boys abroad to break down the morale of the Huns and finally crush those enemies of mankind.

Kansas went over the top in every drive. She accomplished what was declared impossible in producing foodstuffs. She furnished money and provisions for the boys at the front and did her share for the helpless victims of a world gone mad.

Even before war was declared Kansas caught the vision of service that was to be required. The first state council of defense in the nation met in the governor's office at Topeka a month before the nation entered the conflict. Kansas buckled on her armor at the next formal meeting on April 17 and outlined a program so comprehensive and practicable that it afterwards was adopted, with few modifications, in the organization of the National Council of Defense and served as a model for the organization of other state councils.

The State Council of Defense was organized on the principle that every man, woman and child could and would do his and her full share toward winning the war. They did. What work was done, how it was done, and who led in the doing, is related in more detail in the reports of the different officers and committees in this volume.

The spirit of self-sacrifice and loyalty that dominated the work of the State Council of Defense permeated the entire citizenry of Kansas. I came in touch with it day after day, week after week, thru the weary months of the war. It was evident in every city and town, in every com-

munity, on the lonely farms and in the depths of the mines, in every home, and I believe in every heart and mind and soul in the state. It was a period of anxiety and grief, of trouble and travail, of heartaches and sleepless nights, but so far as I could discover from the governor's chair never of despair or faltering.

Kansas, of course, had a few slackers—not as many as other states—those who desired to reap the benefits but not share the responsibilities of the American government. There were some who tried to evade their duties. There were some who tried to obtain exemptions, when they were not entitled to exemptions. But this much must be said for the young men of Kansas: there were only a very few of them, comparatively, who tried, themselves, to get exempted from the draft. Generally it was a near relative, or even in some cases an employer who, for the moment, magnified his business until it shut off his view of the needs of his country, who asked exemption. Little did such employer realize that unless the war was won no longer would there be any business for him to do, except as a slave of the Hun. In respect to the draft, there is one point that should be preserved in history in justice to the colored race. There were of white men, who asked for exemption, a few; of white men, whose fathers or mothers or other relatives or employers who asked for their exemption, more than a few. But during the entire war I never knew of a single colored man who asked for exemption, nor for whom exemption was ever asked by any other colored man or woman. The colored people of Kansas were 100 per cent American throughout the entire war.

But of slackerism and disloyalty there was not enough in this state to justify more than passing attention. I believe every Kansas home followed the program laid down by the Council of Defense:

Do the daily tasks a little more efficiently, a little more diligently, to make up for the missing ones in the service.

Economize sensibly, not hysterically, on time, labor, material and food. Make every effort count.

Keep physically, mentally and morally fit.

Keep down waste.

Keep up the spirit of service.

On the whole Kansas lived this sort of life during the Great War.

Our government called upon us for increased production. We were short of labor, short of machinery, short of seed to a certain extent. But the acreage of wheat was increased. Kansas farmers, their wives and daughters put in the greatest acreage of crops ever recorded in the state. Then came the harvest season, with more acute shortage of labor. Women, school boys, school girls, all went into the fields. City and country merchants and business men abandoned their stores, banks, offices and factories to help with the harvest. The big crops were saved, and Kansas did more than her full share in feeding our own troops, our allied troops, and the homeless and destitute of a war-ridden continent.

It was not only along these lines alone that Kansas took the lead. Kansas officials, Kansas men and Kansas women, led in the demand for clean army camps and clean camp surroundings, that our boys who were spared from the cruel demands of war might come back as clean and

manly as when they went. When the war was over Kansas led in demands that the soldiers be returned with all possible speed to the fields and shops and their usual vocations where they were badly needed to help right a war-wrecked world.

Throughout all the war-weary days I was impressed, as never before, with the intense loyalty of our people and their love for the flag. The tragedies in the trenches served to bring to the surface the patriotic emotions of our people to the superlative degree. Not once did they falter at any appeal I made as governor of the state. Their quick responses helped, in a large measure, to lighten my work and grief and give me a better understanding of their hearts. I was convinced that they were with me heart and soul in my efforts to have Kansas respond to every call our country made. Words cannot express my gratitude to the soldier boys of Kansas, to the good women and men of Kansas, to the school boys and girls, to the members of the State Council of Defense and kindred war organizations, and to the people generally, for the splendid service they rendered to the state and nation when our country's life was in peril.

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### AN OVERSEAS VIEW.

HENRY J. ALLEN, Governor of Kansas.

Kansas went to the war early and stayed late. Before the selective service laws had begun to operate and while men were being invited into the service through voluntary enlistment, Kansas early attracted attention for the almost sensational promptness with which she filled her volunteer quotas. In France I found Kansas men showing up in all of the regiments which arrived in 1917. They were in practically every unit. She was also exceptionally prompt in recruiting her national guard to its war strength and getting this great contribution to the defense of the country under way.

Kansas furnished approximately 72,000 men to the army, navy and marine corps during the war. The distribution of troops from Kansas was approximately as follows:

Regular Army and Enlisted Reserve Corps.....	8,000
Navy .....	8,000
National Guard .....	9,000
National Army .....	45,500
Marine Corps .....	1,000

The distinct Kansas organizations were the 137th Infantry; the 139th Infantry; the greater share of the men in the 130th Field Artillery; the 110th Ammunition Train; the 110th Engineers; the 110th Field Signal Battalion; the 110th Military Police. These were all of the 35th Division.

The 117th Ammunition Train of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division was an all-Kansas organization, as was the 353rd Infantry of the 89th Division. There was also the Red Cross Ambulance Company of Topeka and Fredonia, and the Marine Corps Band from Holton, which was attached to the 6th Marines of the 2nd Division. In addition to these distinctive Kansas organizations were the 805th and 806th Pioneer Infantry Regiment made up of Kansas colored men.



The Kansas organizations attracted conspicuous attention when they arrived in France by a certain expression of individuality which they bore. They all made distinguished records.

The history of the 35th Division, which bore the severest losses in the opening days of the Argonne fight, has now become known, and the services which this devoted and unfortunately-led division performed are receiving a fine recognition of the just place that belonged to them in the opening days of America's big battles in France.

The 353rd Infantry of the 89th Division has a history of which its members are justly proud. Its record was made in four great battles. Great things were expected of it. The division to which it was attached had been trained under the command of General Leonard Wood and it lived up to the great expectation which waited upon its services in battle.

The 117th Ammunition train, which was the only Kansas organization with the Rainbow Division, received special mention in army orders on several occasions. It was regarded as a model in the organization of ammunition trains and its men and officers brought home a record of efficiency and strenuous service of which any organization in the army might be proud.

In fact, all the units mentioned came out of the service with a record to entitle them to the gravest appreciation and deepest gratitude of the state. They were all worthy of the best traditions of Kansas—those that served in France as well as those who were preparing at training camps to join their comrades overseas and to whom the notice of the signing of the armistice came as a real disappointment.

No record of the Kansas contribution to the war would be complete which did not include the very fine service of those hard-working citizens who labored without ceasing and with little compensation on the selective service boards. The problems which confronted these boards were as numerous as those which confronted any activity of the war, and upon their prompt and wise solution depended the gravest of results.

It would be impossible to give the exact number of persons connected with the selective service law of this state. Two district boards of five members each; 115 local boards of 3 members each, 105 legal advisory boards of three members each, and 23 medical advisory boards with an average of 6 members each, were established in the state. In addition to these were the various chief clerks to the local boards, clerks and stenographers at headquarters and the various district and local boards. An estimate of 2,500 associate members of the Legal Advisory Boards with from 1 to 8 registrars to each election precinct of the state for each of the 3 main registrations, viz., June 5, 1917, June 5, 1918, and September 12, 1918.

The humble story of the sacrifices which were made by lawyers, doctors and citizens in general, who gave up their usual lines of work and spent their time in helping under the selective service provisions to create the backbone of our forces may never be told. It is replete with as fine examples of patriotic devotion as may be found upon the field of battle.

When one has taken into consideration the sacrifices of the soldiers and gives to these sacrifices the proper considerations of gratitude, there still remain, as the modest recipients of the country's deepest sympathy,

the women of the war who united themselves into organizations for the carrying forward of relief work for soldiers' families at home, for giving entertainment and comforts to the soldiers in the training camp and in the field. These organizations made up of devoted women covered every part of Kansas. Their representatives even reached France and joined in the general effort of helping to win the war.

The more one studies the history of the contribution which Kansas made to the man power of the struggle, the more convinced he becomes that the state did its full duty and that the period was full of all the rich manifestations of patriotism which come always to this state and nation in hours of peril.

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## THE WORK OF THE KANSAS COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

H. J. WATERS, President.

A full month before we entered the war, Kansas began marshaling her forces for the conflict. It is true, no soldiers were put into training camps or sent forward to the fighting zone, but volunteers were enlisted to provide the food necessary to ward off hunger and famine among those with whom our lot had not yet been definitely cast, but with whom we keenly sympathized.

While always a surplus food state, and at a time when there was no danger of our citizens having to go hungry, Kansas held the first food conference in the United States at Topeka, March 15, 1917, called by Governor Arthur Capper and attended by 150 of the foremost citizens of the state. At that conference there was outlined a program for the state that was later substantially adopted for the nation. For the first time it was pointed out at this conference that a food shortage was imminent, not only in the war-torn countries of Europe, but in our own country as well.

Among other things it was recommended by this conference that a Federal food commission be established similar in form and purpose to the national food administration that was later organized at Washington, headed by Herbert Hoover; an appeal was made for better credits for the farmer, for larger plantings of the staple crops, for the saving of waste from the ravages of insects and diseases, and for the exercise of greater economy and common sense in the use of food and in family expenditures.

A national food conference was called by the United States Secretary of Agriculture at St. Louis early in April for the purpose of outlining for all the states tasks essentially the same as those that Kansas had already taken up.

The food conference in Topeka in March was in fact the beginning of the work of the Kansas Council of Defense. Later when a National Council of Defense had been organized at Washington, at the request of the National Council, Governor Capper called into existence formally the Kansas State Council of Defense, and the first regular meeting was held in Topeka on April 17, 1917. As a result of the operations set in

motion at the food conference it was possible at this meeting to report definite progress along many lines, as well as to perfect the organization for the carrying out of a larger program.

Within a week from the time the first regular Council met, a survey of all the available land in the state for the planting of spring crops had been completed and plans for meeting the crop emergency growing out of the destruction of nearly half of the winter wheat in the state had been made. Although the extra burden of planting more than three and one-half million acres of spring crops had suddenly been thrown upon the farmers of Kansas, and at a time when their boys and hired men were going to war or entering munition factories, yet there was not a case reported of land remaining idle.

The Kansas Council was the first organization to realize that we could not go through the war successfully while permitting the annual waste of one hundred million bushels of valuable grain in making whisky and beer, and at its first meeting, held within a week after war was declared, the Council strongly urged upon Congress the wisdom of adopting national prohibition as a war emergency measure.

The Council urged upon the citizens of the state at the very outset the necessity of appreciating the seriousness of the war and the dangers of over-confidence that naturally inhere to a people of a state far removed from the scene of conflict and in the middle of a continent whose people have plenty to eat and more work than they can perform. One of the first tasks of the Council was to secure through the coöperation of the teachers of the state the teaching of these fundamental truths to the pupils in all the schools, from the lowest to the highest.

The production campaign of the council was conducted along safe and sane lines. Its recommendations called for the planting only of crops known to be adapted to the locality and in the growing of which the farmers of the state had had experience. The council realized that it was no time in which to try experiments or to venture upon unknown ways. Emphasis everywhere was laid on the importance of producing as much of what was required for home consumption as possible to relieve the car shortage and to save the labor involved in unnecessary transportation.

The effect of the shortage of labor was universal and the necessity of economizing in this respect was everywhere most pressing. Means were devised whereby the work might be lightened on the farm and in the home. Farmers who had retired were urged to go back to work. High-school boys were given an opportunity to devote their vacation time and other idle hours to the production of food. Perishable products that in ordinary times go to waste were conserved.

The greatest labor emergency of the war, so far as Kansas was concerned, arose in the harvesting of the wheat crop of 1918, when Kansas gathered approximately seven million acres of wheat without material loss, although under very unusual and difficult conditions in securing help. It was through the organization of the Farm Labor Board, co-operating with the Council of Defense and the United States Department of Labor, that men engaged in less necessary work throughout the



country were brought to Kansas in sufficient numbers to save the wheat and were distributed to the communities needing their services without waste, confusion or loss. Thus Kansas not only saved her wheat and helped to fill the bins for the fighters, but she showed how it is possible for whole communities, and even an entire state, to work unitedly for a common object.

The Council of Defense coöperated with other war agents, such as the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, and helped in raising funds for the government through the sale of Liberty bonds and in collecting money for war work and relief.

A committee on public defense was maintained for the purpose of seeking out centers of disloyalty or lack of enthusiasm over our participation in the war and for finding men who were evading their responsibilities to the government.

A committee on public relations was organized for the purpose of enlisting the coöperation of leading men of foreign extraction in the complete Americanization of all the foreign elements in the state and for the adoption of the English language as the common language of our country for the transaction of all public business.

During the latter part of the war, when the shortage of labor and building material was most acute, at the request of the National Council of Defense and the War Industry Board, a committee on priority was established to pass on all questions pertaining to the sale of material or the employment of labor for the erection of buildings or the making of public improvements, with a view to discouraging these improvements except where they were absolutely essential.

A committee on social hygiene was created, primarily for the purpose of protecting the morals and health of the soldiers in cantonments within the state, but the influence and activity of this committee extended beyond the soldier camps and reached into every community in the state through the department of social hygiene as a part of each county council of defense.

As a means of publicity and propaganda, a speakers' bureau was maintained. Kansas stands first, I am told, among the states of the Union in the number of enrollments and the number of people visited through this department of the Council. A publicity bureau for disseminating information through the press was maintained. In its entire period of existence the Council had the fullest coöperation of the newspapers of the state in every phase of its work.

The Kansas Council of Defense was one of the few state organizations of its kind that worked through the entire period of the war without funds. Its members attended meetings regularly at their own expense for travel and subsistence. Men and women served on committees and went about over the state helping local organizations and delivering addresses, not only without compensation, but at their own expense.

The state departments and state institutions, such as the executive department, department of public instruction, the university, the agricultural college, the normal schools, branch experiment stations, and the

board of agriculture, placed their facilities of trained men, scientific equipment, and funds for traveling almost as completely at the disposition of the Council of Defense throughout the period of the war as though these departments and institutions had been especially organized as emergency agents to help win the war.

The officers of private educational institutions, ministers, teachers, business men, farmers, laborers, and even the school children, responded to the call for service and gave their time and labor without charge. Farmers' organizations like the Grange, farmers' unions, the Society of Equity, and the farm bureaus were subject to the call of the Council at all times for service.

When the end of the war came the Council of Defense was ready to undertake the task of laying the foundation for that tremendously important and trying period which was to follow the war, with a view to teaching sane and abiding patriotism and self-sacrifice when the stimulus of war was removed, but the people of the country, not only in Kansas, but everywhere, were tired of war machinery and were ready to undertake the return to a peace basis with their pre-war organizations rather than those created to meet the emergencies of war. There remaining nothing further for the Council to do, and acting on the advice of Governor Henry J. Allen, it dissolved its organization and became a part of the history of the great struggle that had been successfully brought to a close.

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## ORGANIZATION OF STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

F. W. BLACKMAR.

The first food conference in the United States was called by Governor Capper, at Topeka, March 15, 1917. This was preliminary to the organization of the Kansas Council of Defense.

On April 14, 1917, Governor Arthur Capper called twenty-nine prominent Kansans to meet at his office on the following Tuesday, April 17, for the purpose of organizing a State Council of Defense. The following are the names of the twenty-nine members called:

Dr. H. J. Waters, president Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

W. R. Stubbs, president Kansas State Livestock Association, Lawrence.

M. McAuliffe, president Farmers' Union, Salina.

B. Needham, grand master State Grange, Lane.

O. F. Whitney, secretary Kansas State Horticultural Society, Topeka.

L. H. Wulfekuhler, president Kansas Bankers' Association, Leavenworth.

Ex-Senator Edwin Taylor, truck gardener and potato grower, Edwardsville.

D. J. Fair, wheat grower, Sterling.

Dean F. W. Blackmar, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

Dean W. M. Jardine, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Dean Edward C. Johnson, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Dr. W. A. Lewis, president Hays State Normal School, Hays.

Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard, Tonganoxie.

Mrs. Noble Prentis, Newton.

Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina.

Mrs. Theodore Saxon, Topeka.

Henry Lassen, miller, Wichita.

Charles F. Scott, newspaper publisher, Iola.

Frank P. MacLennan, newspaper publisher, Topeka.

Emerson Carey, salt, Hutchinson.

F. C. Fox, general manager Santa Fe Railway, Topeka.

Charles S. Glead, railroads, Topeka.

William Allen White, newspaper publisher, Emporia.

A. H. Gufler, wholesale grocer, Emporia.

Robert A. Gray, coal, Weir City.

E. V. Lanyon, zinc, Pittsburg.

O. A. Boyle, commission merchant, Wichita.

W. E. Brown, oil, Augusta.

J. F. Cochrane, packer, Kansas City.

The object of this meeting was to mobilize all of the resources of the state for the support of the war. Governor Capper stated the scope and purpose of the organization, as follows:

"The Kansas State Council of Defense appointed to-day is charged with a responsibility graver than any that has ever faced our people—the providing of the sinews of war for our forces and our allies, and the sustenance and protection of our people at home.

"The state Council is created upon the urgent recommendation of the Secretary of War, who is also chairman of the Council of National Defense, and upon the further suggestion of a national conference called by the Secretary of Agriculture and held in St. Louis last Monday. It will work in close coöperation with the National Council of Defense in an effort to bring about the most effective coördination of activities and procedure for the general good of the nation and the successful prosecution of the war. It will be charged with the safeguarding of property, the promotion of production, the conserving of foodstuffs, the care of dependents, and a general mobilization of the resources of Kansas in the defense of the country.

"It is not easy, perhaps, for the people of prosperous Kansas to realize the gravity of the agricultural situation, but a world-wide shortage of food exists now, and the fate of our army and that of our allies depends upon the crop production of the next few months. The need of a maximum production is imperative. Kansas can render no greater aid to the nation in the present crisis."

Pursuant to the call of the governor the twenty-nine members met November 17, 1917, at 10:30, in the governor's office. The meeting was called to order by Governor Capper. President Henry J. Waters of Manhattan was unanimously chosen temporary chairman of the meeting, and J. C. Mohler, temporary secretary.

On motion the chairman appointed the following committee on organization: Governor Arthur Capper, Topeka; Henry Lassen, Wichita; Emerson Carey, Hutchinson; Ex-Governor W. R. Stubbs, Lawrence; Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina; Professor F. W. Blackmar, Lawrence; Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard, Tonganoxie.



Governor Capper was added to the State Council and made a member of the committee. This committee made the following report:

"That a committee consisting of Governor Capper, President H. J. Waters, W. R. Stubbs, Professor W. A. Lewis and Henry Lassen should proceed at once with emergency organizations in all counties wherever needed, and that said committee shall continue in this work until permanent defense councils shall have been affected in each county in the state.

"That President H. J. Waters be the permanent president of the Defense Council.

"That J. C. Mohler be the secretary of the Defense Council.

"That the president shall appoint a vice president from each congressional district.

"That the Council be divided into the following departments: Agricultural resources, mineral resources, manufactures, labor, finance, transportation, economy, public defense, publicity.

"These departments shall be administered by committees of not less than five members, to be appointed by the president. The president and secretary shall be members *ex officio* of each department.

"That a committee on finance, consisting of Governor Capper, W. R. Stubbs, Emerson Carey, Henry Lassen, L. H. Wulfekuhler, shall be appointed to look after the necessary expenses of the Council.

"That the Defense Council urges coöperation of all existing organizations in the state—industrial, commercial, social, economic, fraternal, patriotic, educational and religious—in the furtherance of its work.

ARTHUR CAPPER, *Chairman.*

MRS. MAY BELLEVILLE BROWN, *Secretary."*

The committee further reported a general program for the work of the Council:

Mobilization of banking interests.

State-wide seed survey.

Employment of college and high-school students on farms.

Fund of \$100,000 to \$500,000 at disposal of commission to meet farm needs.

Extra credits by banking interest.

Utilization back yards and town lots for truck farming.

Promotion of live-stock breeding and conservation of meat supply.

State support for dependents of enlisted men.

Organization home guards for protection of local property.

Encouragement home economics.

Prevention food speculations.

Coöperation with Red Cross organization.

Encouragement army and navy enlistments.

Publicity campaign.

Operation all industries full capacity.

Use of all state institutions and departments in meeting food crisis.

Extension of organization to every county in state.

On motion the report was unanimously adopted, H. J. Waters being elected president, J. C. Mohler secretary, and Walter L. Payne treasurer, of the Kansas Council of Defense.

One of the first standing committees appointed was an Emergency committee to effect the organization of a local council in every county of the state and to have charge of the detail work of promoting sentiment

for increased crop acreage. This committee consisted of Governor Capper, Henry J. Waters, J. C. Mohler, Henry Lassen, W. A. Lewis.

The report of this committee was adopted at the session which convened at 2:30 p. m., with Ex-Governor Stubbs presiding.

After a general discussion of the condition of affairs in the state in relation to the war by a number of the members of the Council, Mr. Gufler was appointed to draft a resolution to be presented to the Council along the lines discussed. Mr. Lassen, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lewis were appointed a committee regarding operations of the Board of Trade. Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Professor Blackmar and Mrs. Noble Prentis were appointed to prepare a resolution regarding the extravagant use of food-stuffs, and a committee consisting of President Lewis and Mr. Whitney was appointed to prepare a resolution regarding the increase of garden area. These committees were appointed after a full discussion of the subject.

After President Waters resumed the chair he appointed the vice presidents, and committees on labor, publicity, finance, public defense, agricultural production, utilization and economy, emergency, mineral resources, transportation, and manufactures.

The following resolutions were adopted at this meeting:

*"Resolved*, By the Kansas State Council of Defense, that the Kansas Wholesale Grocers' Association and Kansas Retailers' Association, and the Kansas State Millers Association, and all kindred organizations, are urged to influence their customers to limit their purchases of all staple food products to not over thirty days' supply for each purchaser. Also to make it plain to everyone that while the food supply of the staple items is short, the situation is irritated and the values enhanced by speculative purchases for needs in many instances beyond the coming crop. Moreover, purchasers should be reminded of the fact that hysterical buying beyond current needs simply increases the price of said goods.

*"The Kansas State Council of Defense believes that speculative future buying throughout the country has done much to shorten the available supply of staple foods and advance their prices. It is a patriotic duty to not increase the seriousness of the situation, but rather to lessen it by conservative buying only. Advancing prices will not do it. If an appeal to a state and national duty will not bring desired results, then limit the purchases.—Gufler and others.*

*"Resolved*, That we urge greater economy of expenditure in the household in the purchase and use of food, clothing and household goods in general."*—Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Mrs. Noble Prentis, Blackmar.*

*"Resolved*, That it be the sense of this State Council of Defense, that the practice of margin buying is one of the great contributory causes of high prices, especially in time of small movements and great demands. Therefore, we recommend to the Congress of the United States that option buying and selling be prohibited by action of Congress."*—Lassen, Taylor and Lewis.*

*"Inasmuch as at least twice the usual acreage is being put into gardens this year, and there may be a surplus of garden stuffs in many town gardens as well as in the country, it is the sense of this Council that every family should be urged to conserve all surplus by canning, especially surplus of the standard garden crops, beets, beans, corn and tomatoes.*

*"It is the sense of this Council also that every municipality be urged to employ one of its teachers throughout the summer months to supervise the gardening work and the utilization of the surplus; and that co-*

operative canning clubs and community canning plants be encouraged and established under competent supervision, to can and conserve surplus garden products, both from country and from town.

"It is the sense of this Council that the boys and girls of every community are eminently capable and willing to carry this work through to a successful issue."—Lewis and Whitney.

The president urged all committees to get under way and try to make good reports of work performed and contemplated by the time of the next meeting.

On motion, the Council adjourned to meet at 10:30, April 25, 1917.

Thus was started the organization of the Kansas State Council of Defense, which continued later to expand the scope of its work and to meet new conditions as they were presented during the course of the war.

On April 18 the following new members were added to the original Council:

Charles I. Martin, adjutant general, Kansas National Guard, Topeka.

W. D. Ross, state superintendent of public instruction, Topeka.

Frank Strong, chancellor, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

Thomas W. Butcher, president, State Normal School, Emporia.

W. A. Brandenburg, president, State Manual Training School, Pittsburg.

A. J. Johnson, president, Federation of Labor, Wichita.

W. M. Amos, secretary, Topeka Typographical Union, Topeka.

Clyde W. Miller, Miller, Kansas.

J. N. Dolley, Topeka.

Mrs. H. O. Garvey, president, Women's Clubs, Topeka.

The meeting set for April 25 proved to be of great value and interest. The greater part of the day was spent in hearing and discussing the reports of the several committees. Sub-committees were formed and some new committees appointed. The Committee on Agricultural Production reported the following sub-committees on agricultural resources: Field crops, Seeds and Soils; potatoes and truck crops; live stock; fruit; plant diseases; gardening and canning; poultry; live-stock diseases and control; horse and machine power; insects; and injurious mammals.

The chairman of the Committee on Public Defense gave a detailed report of work accomplished and the names of the members of its sub-committees on hospitals, surgeons and nurses; home guard; Red Cross work; recruiting for volunteer service; chemical products; and vagrancy.

Two new committees were formed—a Committee on Public Relations, of which Chancellor Strong, of the State University, was made chairman, and a Committee on County and Community Organization, of which Prof. E. C. Johnson was made chairman.

Governor Capper made a short talk, mentioning the fact that Kansas was to be represented at a meeting of the Federal Trades Council, which would take up the question of government control of prices and regulation of food production; also of the meeting of the National Council of Defense, at Washington, following. President Waters was to be the representative of the state at both of these meetings.

Mrs. Theodore Saxon, a member of the State Council, presented a resolution relative to the use of grain in making intoxicating liquors,



and on motion, duly seconded, the president was instructed to appoint a Committee on Resolutions, to which this and other resolutions should be presented. In accordance with that motion, President Waters appointed the following members to serve as a Committee on Resolutions: Governor Arthur Capper, W. D. Ross, Mrs. Theo. Saxon, Mrs. Noble Prentis, Chancellor Strong, W. A. Boyle.

The main discussion of the afternoon was taken up with the questions of agricultural production, and what might be done to secure an increased acreage of corn and other products, and to secure labor for the coming harvest; indeed, the early part of the work of the State Council of Defense was directed toward the economy of food and the increase of agricultural production, on the theory that the best an agricultural state could do in the support of the war was to increase the available food supply.

A further discussion of how to finance people in the extraordinary efforts to increase this agricultural expansion was followed by a resolution presented by Senator Carey, which was regularly passed.

*"Resolved, That the chairman of the Kansas Council of Defense appoint a committee of eight, one from each congressional district of the state, to formulate and put into effect a plan for furnishing money at once to farmers needing assistance, to enable them to plant a maximum acreage in crops; the fund thus raised to be used in furnishing labor, equipment, feed and seed. Said fund to be disbursed through proper channels, and loaned on whatever security is available in each case; money eventually collected on these loans to be refunded to parties advancing money to the committee for the purpose indicated, and should such collections not reimburse contributors in full, that the total amount collected shall be pro rated among all contributors to said fund."*

The Committee on Resolutions presented its report, as follows:

*"Be it Resolved by the Kansas State Council of Defense: 1. That as a war measure the use of grain and potatoes in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors should be absolutely forbidden.*

*"2. That the government should assume supervision and if necessary control of the food supply of the country, and of all products of steel, iron, copper, timber, cotton, wool, and of coal, oil, leather and farm implements, to the end that by the elimination of excessive profits and of extravagant and wasteful methods of distribution and the prohibition of speculation and gambling in life's necessities a fair price may be insured the producer and a reasonable cost guaranteed the consumer."*

The question of finances was thoroughly discussed, the committee having the work in charge asking information as to the amount needed. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the Finance committee should have a fund of \$25,000.

One of the most notable things regarding the State Council of Defense is that no money was raised directly for the support and operations of the Council. The machinery of the Board of Agriculture, of the State Agricultural College and of the State University and other state institutions was put into its services, thus enabling the Council to do its work without direct financial aid.

While other states were appropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars for organization and aid of the home forces, Kansas was doing its work with no increased expenditure.

Before adjournment a discussion was brought forward by questions of President Waters in order to determine the trend of the work of the State Council of Defense. The answers of the members of the Council summarized and enumerated the following important things needing to be done at once:

Finance the farmers who need it.

Publicity of the necessity for work and the gravity of the situation.

Mobilizing of seed and labor.

Perfecting county organizations.

County organizations and the state Council working together.

Extra session of the state legislature.

Don't overdo the inquiries sent to farmers; work through the county organizations.

Money with which to provide machines, seed and horse feed.

Enlisting the women's clubs, also working through the boys and girls of the schools.

Work with the county schools.

An executive committee, to be in almost continuous session.

On motion, duly seconded, the next meeting of the Council was called for Tuesday, May 8, at 11 a. m., in the governor's office.

The Council convened at the governor's office May 8, 1917, as ordered. The work of this session consisted of reports of the several committees, showing the progress being made along the various lines.

While every report was worthy of mention in this report, among the more notable factors to be mentioned was the report of the Utilization and Economy committee, through Mrs. May Belleville Brown, and the adoption of the following resolution:

*"Resolved*, That the work of the Committee on Utilization and Economy shall be divided into the following departments: Food, markets, health, dress, recreation, available energy.

"That a woman who shall be chairman of woman's work, and not less than two assistants, shall be included in each county council, and that where county units have already been organized, this committee shall be added to their working force. Each county committee shall undertake a survey of its own county, under the direction of our department. It shall carry out our work in accordance with local needs, and shall distribute material on utilization and economy sent out under our direction. The committee shall work in coöperation with the "emergency food agents" who are to be on duty in the several counties.

"That we ask all people, as a patriotic duty, to seek simpler standards of living, and to avoid ostentation and display. While American men are offering their lives for the perpetuation of American ideals, it is right that American women should order family life upon a basis of simplicity and dignity.

"That we particularly urge house wives, and all whose work is the selection and preparation of food, to join with us in a campaign of food thrift.

"That we urge students in our schools and colleges to eliminate unnecessary expenditures in entertainment, dress, and especially in social eating and drinking; not alone for the purpose of conservation, and of instilling habits of thrift in our young people, but as an example to the thousands who look to our educational institutions for ideals in thought and in living.

"That as women set the social standards of the country, we ask them to simplify social life; that they abstain from anything showy or elab-

orate in any affair for which they may be responsible, as unnecessary to social pleasure and opposed to the work of this committee.

"That we disapprove too frequent attendance upon places of public amusement, and urge our people—rich and poor alike—to use self-control in this matter, which means conservation of money as well as of nerve force.

"Demonstrate thrift in our homes and encourage thrift among our neighbors. Make saving rather than spending our social standing. Make economy fashionable lest it become obligatory."

The reports showed that everything was being done to secure agricultural production, disseminate information throughout the state of the actual condition of affairs, and the organization for defense and the means for increasing the labor supply. Perhaps the latter question occupied the center of attention during this meeting. The following resolution, adopted by a unanimous vote, shows the proper status of the labor situation:

"It is the sense of the Kansas State Council of Defense that in view of the great shortage of all kinds of farm labor in the United States, increasing daily with the call for men to go into the army and navy, and in view of the fact that the feeding not only of our own army and the people, but of the armies and peoples of the allied nations, is the first necessity to win the war, we urgently recommend that each community rely largely on the labor available in the community itself; that each county organize a strong committee on labor; that a survey of all available labor be listed and classified; that all but the most urgent public work as well as private improvement be discontinued during the harvest season; that manufacturing plants and places of business in general release as much of their labor as may be available for farm work; that the said committee in each county keep in communication with the State Department of Labor and Industry, at Topeka, so that the excess of labor in one locality may be readily transferred to another; that the services of the great army of boys and girls of the state of Kansas be enlisted in the production of a maximum food supply; and to this end we recommend that the governor be authorized to prepare and present a suitable badge to all young men and women certified to him by the county committee of labor as having rendered creditable service."

"*Resolved*, That the highest patriotic duty of the young farmers of Kansas is to stay on the farms until the present crops are secured; that we also urge upon them that volunteering is no more honorable or patriotic than the selective draft."

At this meeting the state Council was put in closer connection with the administration at Washington by reports from Chancellor Strong on the organization of educational institutions for the support of the war, and by Senator Emerson Carey, who attended the meeting of the Federal Trade Commission, at Washington, where all states were represented except two, ten or twelve governors being present. Questions involved in this meeting were the irregularities or violations of the law in various states in connection with high prices prevailing. Senator Carey also reported attending other meetings at which the Secretary of War and the National Council of Defense appeared. The main discussion being the part the United States would play in the war. He also reported the work done by the Advisory Council, made up of big business men of the United States, and of the work of the railroads and the registration and draft boards.



Henry Lassen, of Wichita, also made a report of his impressions of the meeting. He declared that there was a great deal of politics being played in Congress, but the organization of the country was going forward at a rapid pace and the red tape usually surrounding government activities was rapidly being eliminated.

President Waters gave his impressions of these meetings at Washington, especially relative to the war situation. He emphasized the great part the United States was to play in feeding the people of our own country and those of the allies, and over and above to provide for that which might be sent to the bottom by U boats. He emphasized the fact that we must prepare as far as possible to feed ourselves and Europe, and provide transportation on land and sea to carry our men and available products to the front. He mentioned the report on deficiency of labor, stating that in the forty-six states represented at the convention not one reported a surplus of labor.

This meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the governor. This meeting gave evidence of almost a complete organization of the state, the mobilization of resources and the coöperation of all interests in the preparation for the great struggle the nation was about to enter.

It is quite remarkable that from the 17th of April, 1917, to the 8th of May, 1917, or less than thirty days, the state was not only organized for work, but it entered earnestly and enthusiastically into the actual work to be performed.

The Council met July 3, 1917, in the office of the governor. The chief discussion in this meeting was in trying to solve the problem of furnishing seed wheat to farmers, so that they might increase the acreage. After considerable discussion it was unanimously adopted.

Governor Capper stated that it was impossible for the legislature to act, as the attorney-general ruled that the legislature could make no appropriation to furnish seed wheat to farmers. There were some doubts as to the correctness of this opinion, owing to precedents in which emergencies had been met heretofore by state action. However, the attorney-general's opinion was accepted, which puts on record that the limitations of the constitution of Kansas are such as to prevent the state from doing reasonable and legitimate things for a cause in which the whole people were involved. It was urged by some that an organization should be formed by which the risk could be pooled, and many would take the risk to provide seed wheat for farmers in order to increase the acreage.

The Council, on motion of Henry Lassen, seconded by Dean Jardine, authorized President Waters to appoint a committee of eight, one from each congressional district, for the purpose of considering the questions of furnishing funds to the farmers for purchasing seed wheat and the fixing of the minimum price for the next year's drops.

The Committee on Seed Wheat recommended that the minimum price of wheat be fixed by the Federal government, and the Council of Defense urged upon the President and Congress that the minimum price be set not less than \$2.25 per bushel.

The Agricultural Production committee gave a carefully prepared report on the available supply of seed wheat and locating the same in each county.

Other committees reported, notably the one on labor, part of which urged that the Council shall go on record demanding the same wages for women employees who take the places of men, whether on farms, in office, factory of stores, and that they should not only receive the same wages but as good or better working conditions as the men; and that no laws of this state affecting men, women and children should be abrogated, suspended or modified during this crisis.

As a matter of fact, notwithstanding this resolution, labor laws and all other laws of the state were made to bend for the increased resources of labor in the support of the war.

The following motion, presented by W. A. Lewis, and seconded by Mrs. Garvey, was unanimously adopted by the Council:

"The Council of Defense asks the governor and its chairman to state to the young men and women of Kansas the fact that the Council believes in a continuation of the schools of higher learning, and every young man and woman who does not find it necessary to serve the state or country in other capacities be urged to take advantage of the schools and prepare for the greater work that is before them."

Notwithstanding this resolution the schools of the country were seriously interfered with during the course of the war, and educational institutions everywhere bent their energies in its support, frequently laying aside ordinary duties to satisfy the demands of the great emergency.

The Finance committee of the Council of Defense held a meeting in the governor's office July 9. The proposition discussed was how to secure the maximum acreage of winter wheat to be planted in the fall of 1917, and financing and helping the farmer secure seed that he will need in putting in the ten million acres or more that is hoped will be sowed.

The following persons were added to the Seed Wheat committee of the State Council: The president of the American National Bankers' Association, the president of each of the two state bankers' associations, the state bank commissioner, the governor of Kansas, Mr. Wulfekuhler, and Maurice McAuliffe, representing the Farmers' Union. Mr. Wulfekuhler was named as chairman of the Seed Wheat committee.

It was the sense of the meeting that the governor should fix the price of wheat, guaranteeing the farmer at least \$2.25 a bushel, basis Chicago, and that Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri, the Dakotas and Minnesota be urged to get in touch with authorities at Washington and demand a good minimum price for the farmer.

Mr. Wulfekuhler presented a plan for raising funds on a direct cash loan basis and crop share loan fund. The money subscribed for this purpose was \$96,588.08. It was distributed in Gray, Finney, Haskell, Ford, Meade, Hodgeman, Rooks, and Trego counties. (See report on seed wheat fund, and also report of Committee on Agricultural Production.)

The various committees of the State Council continued their work zealously without interruption of meetings for a considerable time. On January 17, 1918, the Council met again at the call of Governor Capper. It was stated that this meeting was called at the request of the Council of National Defense, at Washington.

The various committees gave reports on the work that had already been done, showing progress in every line, but in the meantime considerable confusion had arisen among the various organizations doing war work which centered in Washington, the various individual local committees and the county councils of defense.

On motion of Senator James Malone, it was ordered that a Committee on Organization, for the purpose of coördinating these various organizations, should be appointed.

The meeting adjourned until January 18, at 8:30 a.m., when the report of this committee was read and adopted, as follows:

"We, your Committee on Organization, beg leave to recommend that the present state and district organizations be maintained as now organized; that all county organizations that are now being successfully operated be continued as at present, and that in counties where the chairman does not wish to serve or has been inactive a new chairman be appointed by H. J. Waters, president of the State Council of Defense.

"We further recommend that all county organizations coöperate with other organizations interested in promoting war work, and be subject to the rules and suggestions of the district and state councils."

The war conference was held on January 17 and 18, 1918, under the auspices of the State Council of Defense, in coöperation with the Council of National Defense. The program began with a business meeting at 10:30, in which the Committee on Resolutions gave a report which was unanimously adopted. This report is given here in full because it expresses the status of the progress of the State Council of Defense and its various interests:

#### RESOLUTIONS.

"At a war conference held in the city of Topeka, January 17 and 18, at the call of the State Council of Defense, and attended by the chairmen of the county councils of defense and other leading citizens of the state, the following definite proposals, looking to a closer coördination of the war work and a stimulation of the people of the state to greater activity in those efforts that the civilian population may bring to the support of the government in the successful prosecution of the war, were made:

"This is the first war in which the armies have not been able to live in great part off the country in which the war is being waged. In consequence this is primarily a war of peoples rather than of armies. Next in importance to the successful organization and handling of the army is the proper organization and conduct of the industries relating to the war. In the administration of the selective draft law in the first call too little attention was given to the selective feature, resulting in a disorganization, to a considerable extent, not alone of the recognized war industries but of the agricultural and live-stock industry, on which the peoples and the armies must in the last analysis depend. In the call soon to be made it is recommended to the war department that selections for military service be made with due regard to the need of expert help in all these industries. As a further measure of relief to the agricultural and live-stock situation, it is urged that a systematic effort be made to secure the return to the soil of men trained to that employment who are now resident in urban communities, to the end that every man who is able and experienced be employed in some productive capacity.

"We commend the decision of Walter P. Innes, state food administrator, to add to local price regulating committees representatives of the producing and consuming classes, in order that this important matter may not be left in the hands exclusively of men engaged in distribution.



"We encourage the efforts being made toward stabilizing of prices for the benefit both of the producer and the consumer. Particularly do we urge the stabilizing of markets, as a stimulus to increased beef and pork production. To the same end, we urge the retention in the country of all well-bred breeding stock.

"We commend the patriotic efforts of citizens, particularly the housewives of the state, in the direction of food conservation, not alone because of the saving of food but also because of the habits of thrift thus developed, and this saving can be made doubly effective by the investment of sums thus saved in thrift stamps and Liberty bonds.

"We recommend the organization of home guards for the protection of life and property within the state, and we earnestly urge that all citizens give their united and enthusiastic support toward the maintenance of the Kansas Home Guards.

"In the effort to speed up industry and bring the best efforts of all our citizenship to the successful prosecution of the war, the schools should not be overlooked. We suggest to the school authorities the advisability of holding school sessions six days of the week instead of five, and for a longer period during the day for the school children who have reached an age where they may have a part in industry, and the intensive training of the older students for useful labor, following the close of such schools in the spring.

"We believe that the vast majority of our citizens of German descent are loyally behind the government in the war, and we appreciate the splendid efforts of many of them in the war work activities, but we suggest that it would contribute to a better understanding if the proceedings of all public meetings in every community in the state were conducted in the English language and if all communities in which persons of German birth predominate should follow the example of similar communities in which all teaching of German in the rural or grade schools has been discontinued. We urge on all county superintendents the strict enforcement of present school laws relating to this matter.

"It is desirable that there be closer coördination between the State Council of Defense and the county councils, and we urge a special effort to bring such coördination about. We recommend to the county councils the card indexing of every citizen of the county on these points: (1) His general attitude toward the war. (2) His war activities. (3) His contributions and subscriptions to the various war funds. (4) His financial standing. (5) Whether or not employed in a productive occupation.

"To the more effective development of county council activities, we urge the employment by all counties of county agents, for whose support the Federal government contributes two-thirds of the funds. And we suggest that no citizen should accept appointment on any war-work committee unless willing to engage actively in the labors of that committee.

"Finally, we urge on every citizen of the state the need of self-examination, with a view to ascertaining whether he is doing his full duty to the government and to finding and performing the work he can best do in bringing the energies of the entire nation to the effective prosecution of the war."

Thursday evening and all day Friday were devoted to a continuous program. The object of this war council was to connect up the work of the State Council of Kansas with the Council of National Defense and the administration at Washington.

Among important addresses were those of Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; Miss Harriet Vittum, Chicago, Women's Division of Illinois, Sir Frederick E. Smith, attorney-general of Great Britain, and Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, of Harvard University. Other discussions and addresses were given by members of the State Council of Defense.

The meeting of February 1, 1918, was taken up with the reports of committees and routine work.

The question of publicity was taken up as a means of acquainting the people of Kansas and the people of other states with what was being done in Kansas through the State Council of Defense and other agencies. Prof. N. A. Crawford was authorized to publish reports and bulletins for this purpose.

A complete list of the Legal Advisory committee of Kansas was presented by Dean Blackmar, of the University of Kansas.

The Council of Defense convened again March 29, 1918, the time being taken up with reports of committees, notably an elaborate report of the state plan for education and social hygiene.

Governor Capper, as head of the Finance committee, recommended the Council proceed to borrow the sum of \$10,000, and employ some one to serve as executive secretary who would devote his entire time to the work of the Council. The recommendation was adopted, and the Finance committee empowered to secure the loan and select a man for executive secretary.

A new Committee on Educational Coöperation was appointed, consisting of the following members: W. D. Ross, Topeka; Thomas W. Butcher, Emporia; W. A. Brandenburg, Pittsburg; W. A. Lewis, Hays; F. J. Kelly, Lawrence; E. H. Holton, Manhattan; C. F. Scott, Iola; O. F. Whitney, Topeka; Mrs. Garvey, Topeka; J. O. Hall, Hutchinson; Co. Supt. Anna Crouch, Alma.

Many complete reports of committees were read, discussed and filed.

At the next meeting, July 11, 1918, President Jardine gave a report on agricultural production, with many recommendations regarding inspection and testing of seed, distribution of poison in western Kansas to control grasshopper menace, the operation of the speakers' bureau and attendance at meetings, the work of boys' and girls' clubs, etc. He suggested that the Council give publicity to the wheat program for the coming season; the necessity of plowing land early, keeping tractors busy night and day, especially during the months of July and August, when the ground is hard and horses cannot stand up under the strain of heavy plowing; the increasing of wheat acreage in the western part; also urging on the extreme western Kansas farmers the planting of the sorghums to an increased extent; urging farmers in the eastern and western sections to erect or dig silos for the conservation of feed.

E. T. Hackney presented the matter of bringing to the attention of the voters the two amendments proposed to the constitution of the state which were to be voted on at the general election, and offered the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The legislature of Kansas of 1917, realizing the sacredness of the ballot, directed the submission to the voters of Kansas at the general election to be held November 5 of a proposal to limit the franchise to those persons who had taken out their final papers and become full citizens of this country and renounced their allegiance to kings and potentates of other countries; and

"WHEREAS, The legislature of the state of Kansas of 1917, realizing the need of a more scientific manner of supporting the state schools, and

that money raised for education should be held sacred for education, and that the state was being seriously hampered in the administration of her educational institutions by the lack of a permanent income, directed the submission to the voters of the state of Kansas of an amendment permitting the legislature to establish a definite, permanent income for the schools that would make possible the planning of the affairs of these schools in advance; and

"WHEREAS, The war conditions have made both of these amendments especially timely: therefore, be it

"Resolved By the Council of Defense, that it does hereby fully indorse both of said amendments, and does hereby ask the people of the state of Kansas to vote for said amendments as war measures."

At this meeting there were created two sub-committees of the Committee on Education, one to be known as the Committee on Education Cooperation, and the other Educational Efficiency.

Fred H. Voiland was appointed state director, to work in the interests of the various organizations in connection with the State Council of Defense through the various counties of the state. Director Voiland made a report of the activities of the office of the council director during the months in which he had been connected with it mentioning especially work in connection with taking care of and planting and harvesting of crops for soldiers and sailors already in the service; investigation of the character and record of alien enemies; assistance to aliens seeking American naturalization papers; investigation of loyalty of applicants for Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. service; investigation of slackerism and disloyalty; assistance in fire prevention; urging Liberty loan activities; etc. Twenty-one counties have been visited and organizations perfected, thirty-eight counties using slacker cards and listing all war contributions, and help having been given in the plan to secure Federal aid for western Kansas farmers. He stated that between \$600 and \$700 had been spent thus far.

Mr. Voiland presented a plan to work for the Americanization of aliens in Kansas, and suggested that a committee be appointed, composed of foreign-born American citizens, who could conduct a campaign along that line. After considerable discussion, on motion, duly seconded, the Council expressed its approval of the plan and referred the matter to the Committee on Public Relations, with power to create a sub-committee to carry on the work when approved by that committee.

Important reports were given by Walter Burr, for the Committee on County and Community Organization, and Edward C. Johnson, for the Speakers' Bureau. Many other important reports were given and several resolutions passed.

President Waters appointed the following persons as members of the Legislative Committee: L. H. Wulfekuhler, Arthur Capper, Fred Voiland, S. M. Brewster, and Mrs. D. W. Mulvane.

A meeting of the State Council of Defense was held August 10, 1918, in the governor's office. It was called for the special purpose of considering the seed-wheat situation and a working plan for the seed-wheat loan. The discussion occurred under the report of the Committee on Agricultural Production. An emphasis was placed on the plan to urge the better preparation of ground for seeding and to increase the acreage.



It was urged by the meeting that the guaranteed price of wheat for 1919 should be ten per cent over the price set for 1918.

A telegram was sent to Charles E. Lobdell, of the Federal Farm Loan Board, at Washington, and Secretary D. F. Houston, of the United States Department of Agriculture, asking that the Federal Land Bank of Wichita be permitted to have an enlarged deposit for redistribution in banks for the purpose of aiding the purchase of seed wheat. This led to several other communications urging the plan for Federal aid in furnishing loans for farmers through the banks.

A lengthy resolution was introduced by E. E. Frizell, which was unanimously adopted by the Council. The resolution was an expression of appreciation of the work of farm bureaus and county farm agents. Another resolution was introduced by E. C. Johnson, asking that the Council of Defense and other organizations and agencies continue efforts to increase the number of silos in Kansas as a conservation of stock feed.

The next meeting of the State Council of Defense was held December 14, 1918, in the governor's office. Since the last meeting the armistice had been signed and the war ended. This fact brought before the State Council of Defense two main propositions, as to how far its work should be continued, and if it was to be closed in what manner it could be closed up. After full discussion as to whether the Council should be continued, a motion by J. N. Dolley, seconded by Mrs. Garvey, expressed the opinion of the members that the Council should continue its work.

After a discussion of the problem of labor supply and the placing of returned soldiers in the industries where they would be of greatest service, a motion by J. N. Dolley, seconded by Governor Capper, was carried unanimously that the president was to appoint a committee of eleven, the president to be chairman, to outline the future work of the Council and to recommend such reorganization of it as may in their judgment be better for the work, with the understanding that the report of the committee be submitted to a future meeting of the Council. President Waters appointed the following as this committee: H. J. Waters, J. C. Mohler, B. Needham, E. E. Frizell, W. M. Jardine, Frank Strong, Mrs. H. O. Garvey, Mrs. D. W. Mulvane, W. M. Amos, Henry Lassen, J. N. Dolley.

Attorney-general Hawkes presented an oral statement of his idea of a law which should be enacted creating the Council and the carrying on of the work. This committee was asked to submit its report before a meeting of the legislature in its session of 1919.

The following resolution, introduced by Mrs. H. O. Garvey, was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:

*"Resolved, That this, the first session of the Kansas State Council of Defense since the armistice, we voice the sentiments of this state in an expression of gratitude and pride in the achievements of our soldiers who have immortalized our state and nation in their sacrifices and their successful efforts on behalf of world-wide justice and humanity in the greatest of all world conflicts and perils to civilization."*

The final meeting of the Council of Defense was held on January 13, 1919. The meeting was called to order by President Waters, who stated that its purpose was to consider the report of the Committee on Organization and the future plan of work of the Council.



The first question before the body seemed to be whether the Council should be continued, and after some discussion on motion by Chancellor Strong, seconded by Mrs. Garvey, it was decided to reconsider the action of the Council on December 14 in regard to the continuance of the work of the Council.

On motion of Chancellor Strong, and seconded by C. S. Gleed, and carried, it was decided that the Council of Defense maintain its present status, and the question of the termination of the life of the Council be left for future consideration.

The Report of the Committee on Organization was adopted, with the exception of the first section, which related to the continuation of the Council, and the last section, which recommended the state legislature statutory authorization of the Council and an appropriation for its continuation. It was further authorized that the report as amended should be submitted to Governor H. J. Allen, as a report of the Council of Defense.

The sense of the Council seemed to be that the continuation of the State Council of Defense should be determined by the attitude of the governor toward it. It may be stated here that subsequently the governor informed President Waters and the secretary that he deemed it unnecessary to continue the State Council of Defense.

A complete report of the Committee on Americanization was presented and adopted, and two bills were endorsed to be presented before the state legislature.

The final act of the State Council of Defense was the following resolution adopted, regarding the death of Col. Theodore Roosevelt:

"WHEREAS, In the present intense period of the rebuilding of a war-wrecked world, when strength and sanity are most needed in the creation of a new civilization, the loss of a leader among men is of the gravest moment; and

"WHEREAS, In the death of Col. Theodore Roosevelt the world has lost such a leader and this nation a citizen of the highest type of Americanism; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, By the Kansas State Council of Defense, that we deplore the death of Colonel Roosevelt as having removed from earth in the midst of his activities a strong personality, whose moral earnestness has been such as to strengthen, invigorate and add permanence to our national greatness. He developed the many sides of a versatile nature and dedicated all to the progress and to the good of mankind as he saw it, and in thus living he reasserted the sovereignty of this government and compelled a fresh recognition of its powers and purposes."

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

### A SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

By WM. M. JARDINE and L. E. CALL.

Immediately after the organization of the Kansas State Council of Defense the Committee on Agricultural Production met and made provision for handling every possible factor affecting the production of foodstuffs. Subcommittees were appointed to look after each phase of the work. These were organized immediately and were set actively to work. For some time previous to the formation of the state organization it had been known that 4,908,000 of the 8,887,000 acres planted to winter wheat the previous fall had been destroyed by winter killing, drouth and soil blowing. It was apparent to everyone that it was necessary to get a maximum amount of this acreage into spring crops. As the season was already far advanced quick action was necessary.

#### A CENSUS OF IDLE LAND MADE.

A questionnaire was issued and mailed to hundreds of bankers, farmers, newspapers, business men and others in each county of the state seeking to learn how much cultivated land might remain idle from different causes; how much available seed there was in the state, and the names and addresses of the farmers who had it for sale; in what counties there was a lack of seeds, and what kinds; whether the supply of labor was equal to the need, and if not, just where it was required; and whether there was a surplus of tractor and horse power in parts of the state and a need for it in other parts.

Within five days after the meeting in Topeka some 2,000 individual letters had been received from all over the state, and reports from the representatives of the state educational institutions who had visited practically every county. It was found that nearly all cultivated land would be planted to spring crops, such as corn, the sorghums, and barley, the exception being about one million acres which it was expected to summer fallow in preparation for fall planting of winter wheat, an excellent practice. This is about the normal acreage usually devoted to this purpose.

#### DISTRIBUTING ALL AVAILABLE SEED.

The available seed in the state was ascertained to the extent indicated by the following list:

Kind.	Amount.
Corn .....	196,948 bu.
Kafir .....	36,045 bu.
Sweet Sorghum .....	21,000 bu.
Milo .....	4,580 bu.
Feterita .....	4,210 bu.
Millet .....	18,805 bu.

Kind.	Amount.
Sudan Grass .....	35,050 lbs.
Alfalfa .....	7,946 lbs.
Barley .....	31,555 bu.
Pinto Beans .....	1,690 bu.
Broom Corn .....	100 bu.
Clover .....	198 bu.
Wheat .....	9,385 bu.
Oats .....	3,280 bu.
Flax .....	22 bu.
Rape .....	2,000 bu.
Cowpeas .....	100 bu.

Small quantities of garden peas, beans, rye, potatoes, speltz, etc.

The names and addresses of the farmers having this seed for sale were known. A seed list was prepared and placed in the hands of every county chairman, and the information it contained was available to every farmer in the state. In many instances farmers needing seed found it available near their own farms, a fact they would not otherwise have discovered. This enabled them to secure home-grown seed of known quality, at a minimum cost. The amount of seed shipped into the state from the outside was reduced to the minimum.

It was found that much of the available seed was weak in germinating power, and the coöperation of the schools of the state was sought to make it possible for farmers to plant tested seed. A circular was issued, explaining exactly how to test seed, and a copy sent to every school in the state. The school children conducted germinating tests while the farmers were preparing the seedbed for planting.

#### A CAMPAIGN FOR INCREASING STATE CROP ACREAGE.

The campaign for the maximum acreage of spring crops was waged vigorously. All experimenting was eliminated; all adhered to staple crops, those that were well tried out and whose value was known. Farmers were instructed through publicity on the following subjects:

Crops to plant on ground where wheat has failed.

Disk kafir and corn ground before planting.

Do not experiment with new crops.

Beans.

Sorghums for syrup.

Plant kafir and corn in wide-spaced rows.

The cultivation of corn and the sorghum crops.

Crops for late spring planting.

How to handle fallow ground.

As a result of the work of the Committee on Labor, Horse, and Machine Power, many men in need of work and farmers needing help were brought into touch with each other. The location, size, and condition of all traction engines in the state were determined; also the attitude of the owners in the matter of renting or loaning their tractors to those needing such power when the tractors were not needed at home. It was determined where there was a shortage of horse and traction power, and where there was a surplus.

## ALL VACANT LAND PLANTED TO SPRING CROPS.

That the activities of the Council bore fruit is well shown by the results accomplished. According to the June, 1917, report of the State Board of Agriculture, supplemented by information from special agents sent into the field to investigate conditions generally, from farmers, county chairmen; county agents, bankers, millers, grain men and others in a position to know, as many acres in the aggregate were planted to crops in Kansas for the year 1917 as were planted in 1916. To do this it was necessary for the farmers to plant in addition to the usual acreage available for spring crops most of the 6,000,000 acres of land on which wheat failed. The committee's data revealed that of the nearly 6,000,000 acres of winter wheat that failed, 5,500,000 acres were planted to spring crops, such as corn, oats, barley, and the sorghums, with the remaining acres lying fallow. This was splendid evidence that the farmers of Kansas were fully awake to the food situation and nobly responded to the emergency. The following statement shows in detail the acres in crops for each of the years 1916 and 1917, aggregating each year about 18,400,000:

	Acres	
	1916.	1917.
Wheat .....	7,782,570	3,525,320
Corn .....	6,964,724	9,200,000
Oats .....	1,461,127	2,225,414
Rye .....	64,057	105,800
Barley .....	376,416	890,000
Saccharine sorghum .....	510,536	777,000
Milo .....	133,413	369,000
Kafir .....	1,090,807	1,448,000
Total .....	18,383,650	18,540,534

## GARDEN ACREAGE INCREASED 100 PER CENT.

While it is impossible to give exact figures as to the acreage planted to garden crops in 1917, it was a common belief that there was at least 100 per cent increase in the garden acreage planted. More gratifying even than this was the fact that garden products were canned and otherwise preserved for future use to a larger extent than ever before, as a result of the campaign that was waged in all sections of the country, villages and cities, among all classes of people. Fewer people bought and more produced vegetables, a net result being that large quantities were canned and preserved for commercial use. Forty Kansas towns and cities each engaged a teacher or teachers for the summer months to supervise the gardening and canning work. About 8,000 women and girls were enrolled in the 200 regularly organized gardening and canning clubs, but this was only a very small percent of those actually engaged in this patriotic as well as economically profitable work in the state. Probably more than 90 per cent of the 407,666 families in Kansas did their bit to promote the great program of producing and economically using garden products.

## A WHEAT CAMPAIGN IN 1917.

The big job of the Agricultural Production Committee for the fall of 1917 was to aid the farmers of the state in every possible way in the



planting of a large acreage of winter wheat. To accomplish this the Council concentrated its work on three things:

1. To secure an early and thorough preparation of the seed bed for wheat.

2. To secure an ample supply of good seed.

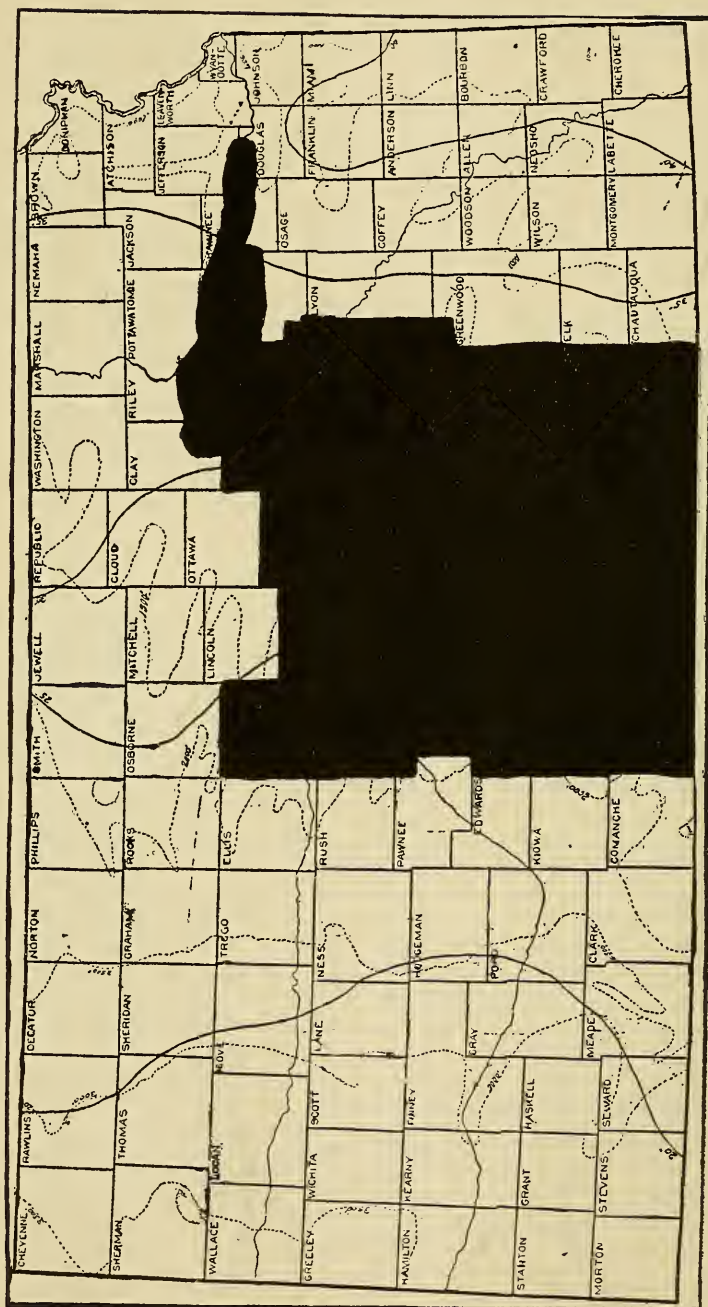
3. To encourage the planting of a larger acreage.

To secure definite information as to the amount of land that it was expected would be sown to wheat that fall and the kind of crop that the wheat would follow, the following questions were sent out in the form of a questionnaire to 5,000 correspondents: What is the estimated acreage that will probably be sown in your territory, and how much will be sown on ground now growing corn, on stubble, and on fallow land. From more than 2,000 replies received it was revealed that about 3,315,000 acres of wheat would be planted in corn ground, 3,651,000 acres in stubble, and 1,075,000 acres in fallow, or a total acreage of 8,042,000 acres. About 800,000 acres were to be sown after other crops such as sorghum, potatoes, beans, millet and on newly-broken sod. These returns indicated that the farmers contemplated sowing a total of 8,850,000 acres for the state as a whole, which was approximately 650,000 acres less than was seeded the preceding fall. The decreased acreage anticipated was largely in the counties that lost their 1917 wheat crop.

#### INCREASING ACREAGE OF HARD WHEAT.

Throughout the summer considerable uneasiness was manifested by farmers and by others throughout the state regarding a suitable supply of good seed wheat. Many counties of the state where an excellent quality of hard wheat is grown lost their entire crop in 1917, and it was therefore necessary for them to import their seed. Less than 3,500,000 acres of wheat were harvested in the state this year (1917). A part of this was in the eastern one-third of the state, where soft wheat is mainly grown. The committee decided that it was highly important that as many fields of good, hard wheat be located and listed for seed as possible.

The Council of Defense, working with the coöperation of the Agricultural College, the State Board of Agriculture, the government men located in Kansas, and the agricultural commissioner of the Santa Fe Railroad, undertook to locate farmers who had produced pure hard red winter wheat that was suitable for seed. Twenty odd men were assigned to this task. Four men in four motor cars were assigned to each county, beginning in the counties on the southern border and working northward, covering the counties indicated on the accompanying map. Care was exercised to ascertain fields that were free from rye and other varieties of wheat. Information was obtained of the areas where good seed could be found in carload lots, where hard wheat was mixed with soft wheat, and again where it was mixed with rye and other impurities. Names of farmers were ascertained, together with the information as to the estimated number of bushels each would have for sale. It was found that upon the whole there was available in the state 4,670,000 bushels of good hard red winter wheat suitable for seed. The following summarized statement shows the counties inspected and the estimated quantities of wheat available from the fields inspected and recommended as a first-class seed:



## SUMMARY.

County.	Total bushels inspected.
Barber .....	234,500
Barton .....	19,225
Chase .....	36,750
Clay .....	11,679
Dickinson .....	253,060
Edwards .....	8,000
Ellsworth .....	16,510
Geary .....	65,620
Harper .....	668,194
Harvey .....	63,552
Kingman .....	336,607
Lyon .....	900
Marion .....	134,984
Morris .....	21,541
Pottawatomie .....	20,916
Pratt .....	537,430
Reno .....	426,288
Rice .....	595,910
Riley .....	8,029
Russell .....	97,093
Saline .....	136,785
Sedgwick .....	201,510
Shawnee .....	43,440
Stafford .....	288,495
Sumner .....	350,927
Wabaunsee .....	185,921
Total .....	4,763,866

## HELPING THE FARMER BUY SEED WHEAT.

The great obstacle that stood in the way of the state planting 10,000,000 acres of wheat in the fall of 1917 was the cost of providing seed and the difficulty of securing it. As stated before, the counties that lost their wheat that year were the counties that reported a probable reduced acreage of wheat for the fall of 1918. The main reason for this was the lack of seed and the lack of money with which to buy expensive seed. Even men accustomed to sowing 1,000 to 1,500 acres and who lost their wheat this year hesitated to pay \$2.50 to \$3 a bushel for seed, and consequently showed a tendency to curtail their normal acreage.

The investigations made indicated that forty counties would not raise enough wheat for seed. Based on the area sown in 1916, and estimating a bushel of seed to the acre as an average requirement for sowing, between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 bushels of seed would have to be shipped into the deficient counties. It was further learned that the payment for about two-fifths of this quantity of seed would have to be deferred until the 1918 harvest. In order to prevent the two million to two and a half million bushels of wheat needed for seed in these counties moving through the regular channels, it was found necessary to contract and hold a large part of it for the use of the section of the state where seed wheat was needed.



## A SEED-WHEAT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

It was found that in order to finance this purchase of seed and to import the seed that was necessary not less than \$4,000,000, and probably as much as \$7,500,000, would be needed. It was estimated that three-fifths of the amount of wheat to be purchased by farmers in the territory would probably be paid for at the time of delivery, as the majority of the farmers were financially able to do so. It was considered that there were three ways of financing the seed proposition: (1) By the state; (2) by counties, and (3) by individuals. It was known definitely that terms to renters must be liberal if a maximum acreage of wheat was to be sown. Arrangements for financing the purchase of seed wheat were made by the appointment by the Kansas Council of Defense of a state seed-wheat committee. This committee in turn appointed county seed-wheat committees. These committees, working in every county of the state, raised the necessary money to finance those farmers who were unable to provide money for the purchase of their own seed. In most cases the seed was furnished under the crop-share contract on the basis of the one-fifth of the crop. Due to the efficient work of these committees, seed was furnished in almost every instance where it was needed, and the result was a normal seeding of wheat for the fall of 1917.

## SHORTAGE OF FARM LABOR IN 1918.

The two pressing problems before Kansas agriculture the spring of 1918 were seed and labor. Owing to a cool spring in 1917, followed by summer drouth and an abnormally hard early freeze that fall, good seed for planting was extremely scarce in Kansas in the spring of 1918. A large percentage of corn and sorghums, kafir, milo and other crops failed to mature properly. This condition of the seed was recognized in the fall of 1917, and a persistent campaign was conducted through the newspapers, agricultural journals and all other publicity agencies urging farmers to take special precautions in selecting and storing their seed for 1918 planting and to save all old corn suitable for seed purposes. In addition, it was resolved that an effort should be made to induce Kansas farmers to plant only tested seed.

A plan was developed for a detailed survey of the seed and labor situation in the state, conducted for the State Council of Defense under the joint auspices of the public-school system of the state, the extension division and the department of agronomy of the Agricultural College, the State Bureau of Labor and Industry, and the United States Department of Agriculture. The outstanding feature of the plan was that the rural school children were employed in carrying the work to the farms. The county was taken as a unit. The work in each county was in charge of a committee, one member of which was the superintendent of public instruction, to whom were sent questionnaires for distribution to the rural schools. The questionnaires covered in great detail the seed and labor needs of the community and the supply of seed and labor on hand. Altogether the survey was a great success. Ninety-seven counties participated. In those counties having county agents, 90 per cent of the schools took part in the survey. In counties without agents, 75 per cent of the schools took part in many cases. Only eight counties failed to participate.



## SCHOOL CHILDREN HELPED TEST SEED.

The school children were instructed to collect enough grain to make two samples, one of which was retained by the school and tested for germination and the other sent to the Agricultural College for testing. Over 16,748 samples of seed were tested by the seed-testing laboratory of the college. The following table shows the number of samples of the chief crop tests and the average per cent of germination:

Crop.	No. of samples.	Average germination, per cent.
Corn .....	10,320	79
Kafir .....	1,910	57
Sorgo (cane) .....	1,245	61
Feterita .....	526	82
Milo .....	637	79
Sudan grass .....	263	76
Oats .....	608	92
Barley .....	177	81
Millet .....	106	83
Alfalfa .....	328	72

In collecting the samples of seeds, the school children made note of the name of the owner and the amount of the seed on hand. Circular No. 11 of the Council of Defense was prepared and published, giving the complete information gained by the seed survey, including the name and address of the farmers having seed for sale, the kind of seed, number of bushels, price when possible, and the germination per cent. Information was also included on the purity, maturity, etc., of the seed when available. The results of the germination tests made by the college seed-testing laboratory were reported back to the rural schools in which the samples were collected. The teachers and pupils were enabled to check their results with those of the college tests. The educational value of this work was very great. The owners of the seeds learned through the schools the value of their seeds for planting purposes.

## SEED TESTING BROUGHT POSITIVE RESULTS.

As a result of the seed survey and germination tests most of the seed planted in Kansas that spring was tested seed, and comparatively little replanting had to be done as a result of planting poor seed. Farmers not having seed of their own were informed where seed could be secured of known germination power, through seed lists published from time to time by the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. The following table gives the total number of bushels of seed of the various crops that were listed for sale by the five seed lists published by the agronomy department and the Council of Defense:

Crop.	No. of bushels.
Corn .....	94,764
Kafir .....	65,847
Sweet sorghum .....	21,975
Milo .....	18,100
Sudan grass .....	15,260
Feterita .....	7,619
Alfalfa .....	4,803
Millet .....	3,105

The results of the survey on labor showed among other things that from 60,000 to 100,000 men would be needed in the harvest fields for from ten to twenty days in addition to those already on the farms. Inasmuch as very little floating labor could be depended upon, it was recognized that labor to harvest the wheat crop must come from within the state. Accordingly steps were taken to enroll all the men and boys in the towns and cities who were familiar with farm work. The governor issued a proclamation designating the week of May 20 for the work, although the work of enrolling continued for a much longer time. A vigorous campaign was waged on the basis of patriotism in saving every acre of wheat. As a result of the enrollment campaign 28,816 men signed cards agreeing to serve in the harvest fields. Some 18,511 men were sent to the harvest fields by the agencies having the work in hand. Probably several thousand men went out from these cities of which there was no record. The Kansas harvest for 1918 was completed and not an acre of wheat or other grain was lost from lack of labor.

#### ASSISTANCE SOUGHT IN A NEW STRAIN OF WHEAT.

On account of the great need for increased production of wheat, special attention has been given to the condition of the Kanred wheat planted in the fall of 1917. Kanred is an improved strain of hard red winter wheat developed by the Kansas State Agricultural College. Its history runs back to 1906, Kanred being the product of a single head selected from Crimean and planted the fall of 1906 with over 500 other head selections. Outstanding characteristics were indicated from the first for this particular selection. The supply of seed was carefully and painstakingly increased during the first years, and it has been kept absolutely pure during the years of its development. It has been grown in coöperative tests with farmers at the different sub-stations and at Manhattan for a number of years. It has given an average gain compared with Turkey of 4.6 bushels at Manhattan, 3.4 bushels in all tests at the sub-stations, and 3.6 bushels in coöperative tests with farmers, or an average difference for all tests of 3.7 bushels. It has exceeded Kharkof by 5.2 bushels at Manhattan, 5.1 bushels in coöperative tests with farmers, and an average of 4.7 bushels for all tests. In the 54 coöperative tests with farmers which included the local variety, it gave an average increase of 4.4 bushels over the local strain. In all tests conducted it has exceeded Turkey in yield 59 times out of a possible 66, Kharkof 51 times out of a possible 58, and the local variety grown in coöperative tests 49 times out of 54.

#### SEED WHEAT INSPECTED IN THE FIELD.

In 1918, preceding harvest, a representative was sent out from the Agricultural College to make a personal inspection of each field growing Kanred wheat. He interviewed the grower, entered the field and noted on a card any impurities such as rye or other wheat, any smuts, or other diseases, and noted other factors that would affect the purity of the seed. Besides the inspection proper two other objects were kept in mind on the trip; first, the comparative condition of Kanred and other varieties grown under similar conditions; and second, to impress upon the growers

the advantage of pure seed wheat and to instruct them how to prevent their seed from becoming mixed in planting, harvesting and threshing.

One hundred and twenty-nine farmers were visited in 22 counties. Kanred wheat was inspected on 98 farms. The acreage of wheat inspected was 1,825. The estimated yield of Kanred in bushels was 27,830, and the estimated amount of the seed which would be for sale was 19,660 bushels.

It was found that farmers having Kanred wheat were making an effort to keep the seed pure, and intended to market the grain as seed. Nearly all had planted Kanred on land that had been in corn or oats the previous summer, so as to prevent volunteer wheat mixing with the clean seed. They were using care in cutting the field or patch of Kanred separately, and the majority intended to thresh the Kanred wheat after oats, so as to prevent wheat that might be in the machine from contaminating the Kanred seed.

The information advanced by the growers and the observations of the inspector showed Kanred to be slightly earlier than Turkey or Kharkof; to withstand winterkilling better; to tiller more vigorously, and in general to outyield other wheat grain in these counties. In some local areas the hot, dry winds injured some of the early wheat more than the later varieties, but this is recognized as an unusual condition.

#### KANSAS PRODUCES A TENTH OF THE NATION'S WHEAT.

Returns from the 1918 harvest showed that Kansas contributed to the world's food supply around 93,000,000 bushels of wheat. Kansas farmers fulfilled their promise for the harvest of 1918. The estimated wheat production for the whole United States was something like 900,000,000 bushels. Notwithstanding that the increase in production was approximately 300,000,000 bushels over 1917, it was necessary to limit the use of wheat products and to see that production did not slow down. It was necessary to prepare to plant as large an acreage to wheat in Kansas as in 1918, and to do a better job of it than ever before. Greater emphasis was placed on better tillage methods. With labor scarce it was impossible to hope to greatly increase the acreage of wheat for the state as a whole, but by the use of more timely and better methods of preparing the seed bed it was thought possible to insure an increased yield of from five to ten bushels an acre without extra expense of seed and labor. Early seed-bed preparation was therefore made the slogan.

#### A YEAR'S PROGRAM OUTLINED.

The program as outlined for the Kansas farmers for the wheat-planting campaign of 1918-1919 was as follows:

1. Plow or list in July or early August every acre on which wheat is to be planted this fall. Give it just enough cultivation thereafter to keep it free from weeds.

2. Plant to wheat as much as possible of the land on which oats were grown this year. Wheat will do better after oats than after wheat.

3. Plant as much wheat as practicable in cornstalk ground, providing it has been kept well tilled and free from weeds.



4. Eastern Kansas farmers should increase the acreage planted to wheat for the following reasons: (a) Eastern Kansas has a greater supply of labor than any other section of the state. (b) Wheat growing fits in well with the cropping system of eastern Kansas. It is fall-planted while all other crops are spring-planted. This provides for an economical use of labor. (c) Wheat is a sure crop for eastern Kansas if well planted. (d) Practically every farmer has on hand an abundant supply of seed of known quality.

5. Farmers of western Kansas were advised to plant a normal acreage to wheat and to reduce to the minimum the chance of failure by preparing the seed bed early and well. In this section drouths and hot winds are to be expected. It is wonderful what a little reserve of moisture will do in enabling wheat to withstand cold and drouth. A reserve of moisture can be secured by stirring the ground early, so that every drop of rain that falls may penetrate the soil and be retained until the growing crop can use it.

#### INCREASED USE OF FARM TRACTORS.

According to the 1917 county assessment returns, the number of tractors in Kansas at that time was 4,350. The most reliable data obtainable January 1, 1918, through the sales departments of the various tractor companies, indicated that the number of tractors in the state was then 5,000. After that time the tractor companies did not push the sale of tractors because of difficulty in securing raw materials, but considering their manufacturing capacity and the supply on hand, together with the insistent demand for tractors, it is reasonable to suppose that by July 1, 1918, the number of tractors in the state had risen to 6,000.

The salesmen of the various companies reported that during the latter part of 1917 and the first half of 1918 a great preponderance of the orders for tractors were for the 10-20 size, whereas early tractor owners in Kansas bought the 20-40 gas tractor. This indicates that the small tractor had been found best for Kansas conditions. The great demand was for a tractor of from two to three plow capacity, one that could be started easily and operated by boys under draft age, by old men and by young women.

#### REPLACING TRACTOR OPERATORS WHO WENT TO WAR.

In the spring of 1917 most of the 4,000 tractors in the state were operated by the owners or the owners' sons. Kansas had contributed by the summer of 1918 not less than 40,000 men to the army and navy. It is a reasonable estimate that half of these were from the farms. Assuming that among these one man in ten was capable of operating a tractor, it would mean 2,000 tractor operators gone from the state. It would take half the men who were operating tractors in 1917 and leave 4,000 tractors in the state in 1918 for whom operators must be supplied from some new source. If there was added to this number a possible 50 per cent being operated during the night also, it would still further increase the number of new tractor operators required.

In view of the necessity of using the tractors available to the fullest possible extent in the production of food, it was considered the duty of



everyone who could fit themselves for this work to do so. Consequently an effort was made to encourage every one, either man or woman, who could drive an automobile to take the necessary instruction in tractor operation for the purpose of equipping themselves for this work.

#### HOW TO MAKE WAR BEEF AND SAVE GRAIN.

In the production of live stock farmers were advised as to the type of animals which it was profitable to produce under the changing conditions resulting from the war. *War beef* was made the slogan for the year, and greater use of silage and farm roughages in producing beef was encouraged. Heavy grain feeding was discouraged, except in the case of baby beef. Farmers were encouraged in press articles and in public talks to observe the government program in the production of hogs. The dairy industry was encouraged through calf clubs, cow-testing associations, and assistance in securing good dairy stock from other states.

#### DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS—HOLDING DOWN AND CONTROL.

By means of field men and press notices the farmers in central and western Kansas were kept in close touch with the grasshopper situation, and in nearly all cases crops were protected from grasshoppers which early in the year appeared in threatening numbers. Several hundred tons of poisoned bran mash were distributed under the direction of the entomologists and the county farm agents.

An extensive campaign was carried on with the beekeepers of the state in the interest of increased honey production. During March of 1918 an apiarist of the Federal Bureau of Entomology visited the beekeepers in the different beekeeping localities. He made a second tour in April and May, meeting beekeepers in their apiaries, where modern methods were discussed and demonstrated.

One extension entomologist gave his entire time to the fruit industry in the Arkansas river valley and northeastern Kansas. There were from 12,000 to 15,000 acres of bearing fruit trees in the Arkansas valley alone. Valuable help and instruction were given the growers in combating insects and diseases, with a large economic saving. While the apple crop was not as heavy as that of 1917, the loss from insects and fungus was less than for that year.

Particular attention was given to insects that infest stored grain and mill products. There are very effective methods of controlling this class of insects. Press articles were published calling attention to the serious damage that these insects can do in a short time and emphasizing the practical methods of control that should be practiced.

Through press articles growers were kept in close touch with the insect situation in respect to garden crops and were given timely advice as to control methods. At the beginning of the campaign it was found that very few druggists and dealers were carrying the common insecticides that were recommended. The need was taken up with the wholesale houses, who readily coöperated, and proper insecticides were placed in several drug stores in practically every county of the state. Thus in 1918 there was no complaint from anyone because of inability to secure proper spray material.

## ANOTHER INCREASE IN THE GARDEN ACREAGE.

The acreage of vegetable crops other than potatoes was larger in 1918 than in 1917, but returns were not as satisfactory. Potatoes were light in yield, and many of the smaller truck crops produced unsatisfactory yields because of unfavorable weather. This meant considerable decrease in household canning.

A vigorous silo campaign was put under way, manufacturing companies assisting the college and Council of Defense in putting it through. More silos for saving by-products and furnishing feed for live stock was the purpose of this movement.

Boys' and girls' club work was encouraged. There was in 1918 a total enrollment of 9,286 members in these clubs. Of this number 1,925 were growing gardens and 3,196 were in canning clubs. In the garden club work each member was required to grow not less than one square rod of garden, while in the canning clubs the requirement was that each member can at least 25 quarts of products. The average for 1917 was better than 60 quarts per club member. All surplus products grown by garden club members were canned and dried. Nothing was allowed to go to waste. It is safe to say that these club members alone canned and dried in 1918 500,000 quarts of food products. In 1917, 2,677 members reported a total of 236,679 quarts of products canned.

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REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON GARDENING AND CANNING.

EDWARD C. JOHNSON, Chairman.

Under the stimulating influence of the committee on gardening and canning there was more than twice the normal area planted to gardens in 1917, and the area was increased above this point in 1918. These estimates are based on statements of the season and on the careful observation of our county leaders and county defense officers.

There were 59 boys' and girls' garden clubs established, with a total enrollment of 1,618 members, who reported in the unfavorable season of 1917, a production of vegetables of the value of \$101,000 at the local market price. There were 198 mother-and-daughter canning clubs organized, the members of which also devoted part of their time to gardening and part to canning. In these clubs there were 8,065 members, who canned approximately 500,000 quarts of home-grown fruits and vegetables. The Glenwood Canning club, which had won in 1916, the honor of being the best canning club in the country, broke its earlier record by 6,000 quarts, and again won national honors as the best club in the United States. Four teams in one mother-and-daughter canning club in Leavenworth county canned a total of 4,540 quarts in 1917. Had all the homes in Kansas done half as well as these, there would have been an average of 378 quarts to the family, or more than a quart available daily throughout the year.

In 1918 the garden record of 1917 was surpassed more through the care and intelligence with which the plantings were handled than in the increased acreage.

To promote garden work twenty county leaders were employed, garden conferences were held in all the larger towns, printed and mimeographed suggestions as to planting and care of garden crops were sent out to individuals, organizations, and the press. Each railroad in Kansas was asked to furnish all available land on its right of way for garden-club purposes. Most of the railroads granted the use of this land without charge, others charged only a nominal rental. Railway employees of course were given preference over others.

In 1918 300 garden clubs were organized, with an average of 30 members each, and 250 mother-and-daughter canning clubs. Community drying plants were established in the larger towns and cities in accordance with plans prepared by the committee.

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#### REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON FRUIT.

O. F. WHITNEY, Chairman.

The Committee on Fruit prepared and forwarded to all teachers of agriculture in the state a request for coöperation in the matter of prevention of insect injury in the orchards, and included instructions for the control of canker worm and codling moth, and the fruit growers of the state were organized to assist in carrying out the following program:

1. The dissemination of information concerning the needs of the various fruit crops as to cultivation, spraying for insects and diseases, and the possible use of fertilizers.
2. Urging all transportation companies to expedite the shipments of spray materials, machinery, fruit packages and perishable fruit products.
3. To attempt to lessen the economic waste in transportation and to relieve car shortage by recommending the increase in consumption of home-grown products. This was particularly desirable in view of the very probable increase in freight rates.
4. The dissemination of information concerning the use and cost of evaporating and canning outfits, and the establishment of plants for the utilization of the garden and orchard products, and whenever possible, utilize the laboratories of the schools and the assistance of teachers and pupils in the work of canning and evaporating.
5. To provide for the utilization of all fruit products by providing common storage in cellars and caves for low-grade fruit until such time as it may be available. This allowed fruit suitable for long-time storage to be retained for later use.
6. To secure accurate information concerning the amount of commercial cold storage available for fruits and fruit products.
7. To encourage utilization of all fruit resources, to the end that the cost of fruits to the consumer be not abnormally increased by speculation.
8. To secure estimates as far in advance as possible of the probable need of labor, and to coöperate with the schools, Boy Scouts, and other organizations for the use of available labor in the community. We urged



that industrial schools and other institutions be allowed to furnish the labor of their inmates for any service they may be able to render.

9. We suggested the greater dissemination of information concerning the need of fruit in the human dietary and that every effort be made to provide a reasonable amount of fruit and fruit products for all whose welfare it is our duty to consider.

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### THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INSECTS DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR.

GEORGE A. DEAN, Chairman, and S. J. HUNTER, Secretary.

Very soon after the appointment of a Committee on Insects by the chairman of the State Council of Defense, the committee met and adopted the following plans of work:

1. Organization of the twenty-five or more working entomologists of the state into a unit, divided as follows: (a) Office force to carry on publicity, including newspaper articles, circulars and correspondence. To plan and direct field work. (b) Field force to conduct scouting work, organization work, demonstration work.

2. To carry the methods of control that are known to be effective and practical to the farmer. This was done by carrying on a publicity campaign against the insects through farm papers, newspapers, farmers' institutes, granges, farmers' unions, and county agents.

3. To send out field men from time to time to keep in touch with any threatened outbreaks, and thus be prepared to put methods of control into operation at the most important time.

4. In case of threatening outbreaks to organize the counties for concerted action. Counties were organized by townships through the county farm agents, especially for grasshopper, Hessian fly and chinch bug control.

5. To have the entomologists in the field actually direct the field work, because many farmers will not apply the methods they merely read, or if they do they will often omit some important detail that is vital to its success.

6. So unify and organize all the work of the state that the greatest good was accomplished with the least expenditure of labor and money.

These plans were carried out in coöperation with work of the experiment station, college, university, Federal and state extension entomologists.

By means of the field men and press notices the farmers in central and western Kansas were kept in close touch with the grasshopper situation, and in nearly all cases protected their crops from the grasshoppers that appeared in threatening numbers. Several hundred tons of the poisoned bran mash were distributed under the direction of the entomologists and the county farm agents, and, if the crops saved were to be estimated in dollars and cents it would amount to several million.

An extensive campaign was carried on with the beekeepers of the state in the interest of increased honey production. An apiarist of the Federal Bureau of Entomology visited the beekeepers in the different beekeeping localities of the state several times, discussing and demonstrating modern methods of bee management. In all forty-four meetings



were held, with a total attendance of 750. C. D. Mize, president of the Kansas State Beekeepers' Association; F. C. Pellett, staff correspondent of the *American Bee Journal*; L. V. Rhine, deputy state bee inspector, and Dr. J. H. Merrill, state apiarist, spent two weeks visiting the beekeepers in the interest of increased production.

The work of inspecting the apiaries in the state for bee diseases was directed by Doctor Merrill, the state apiarist. There were twelve men engaged in this work. This inspection work meant the keeping of better bees, using better methods, controlling and preventing diseases, and the producing of more honey.

3. One extension entomologist gave his entire time to the fruit interest in the Arkansas River valley and northeastern Kansas. The help and instruction that this man gave the apple growers meant a great deal to them. Throughout the valley and other fruit districts he received excellent coöperation and did good, constructive work. All the time he kept in close touch with the insect situation, and was able to give timely advice as to control methods. There are from twelve to fifteen thousand acres of bearing trees in the Arkansas valley alone.

An extensive campaign was carried on relative to protection of garden crops from insects and plant diseases. By means of many press articles the growers were kept in close touch with the insect situation, and were given timely advice as to control methods. At the beginning of the campaign we found that very few druggists and dealers were carrying the common insecticides that we recommended. Professor Hunter, who took the matter up with the wholesale houses, found them ready to coöperate, and thus these insecticides were placed in several drug stores in practically every county of the state. The year following we had no complaint from any one not being able to secure the proper spray material.

An experiment station circular on "Insects and Plant Diseases Attacking Garden Crops" was issued early in the season, and a large number were distributed to interested persons.

Particular attention was given to the insects that infest stored grain and mill products. There are very effective methods of controlling this class of insects, and several press articles were published, not only calling attention to the serious damage that these insects can do in a very short time, but also emphasizing the practical methods of control that should be practiced. A large number of the experiment station circulars describing the methods of control were sent to persons requesting them.

Through the extension and experiment station entomologists the wheat growers were kept in close touch with the distribution of the Hessian fly in the state, and wherever the fly appeared in threatening numbers the farmers were urged to coöperate and practice effective methods of control. A study of the behavior of the fly on different varieties of wheat has shown that there may be such a thing as a variety of wheat that is immune, or at least resistant, to the attacks of the fly.

An extended study of the May beetles of Kansas was made. This work was undertaken because of the large amount of injury by one species, *Lachnosterna lanceolata*, to wheat in southern Kansas.

Extensive injuries to wheat throughout the western third of the state by the false wireworm, *Eleodes opaca*, resulted in an intensive study of this insect. The life history has been thoroughly worked out, and several methods for preventing injury have been developed.

## HORSE AND MACHINE POWER COMMITTEE.

J. C. MOHLER, Chairman.

Immediately after the organization of the committee, and at its direction, W. H. Sanders, of the farm engineering department of the State Agricultural College, compiled a directory of all students who were trained in the handling of tractors and farm machinery. This list was compiled by counties, in order to make the men expert in the handling of farm machinery available to the farmers locally on short notice.

A questionnaire was promptly sent out to each county chairman in order to secure reliable information concerning land, horses and machinery available. The object of this questionnaire was to secure such information which would make possible the full employment of land, horses and machinery for increased production. This information was for local use mostly, and proved of considerable value in certain counties.

Through the assistance of the State Board of Agriculture in compiling from its records a list of tractor owners, the committee mailed a questionnaire to more than 3,000 tractor men. One thousand replies were received, from practically every county in the state. This questionnaire brought out some very pertinent facts regarding the use of tractors in Kansas. Thus it was found that during 1916 the Kansas tractors worked an average of only 41 days, and slightly more than 50 per cent of these 41 days in plowing; also that the average sized tractor developed about 12½ horsepower on the drawbar, and 25 horsepower on the belt. Ninety-two per cent of the replies indicated that the tractors were either in good or fair condition. A purpose of the committee's work was to encourage by coöperation the maximum use of the tractor in all portions of the state, and the working days of the tractor were increased from 41 days during 1916 to 60 days during the last year of the war. At the beginning of the war there were 3,932 tractors in Kansas; at the close 8,689.

The committee made an effort to aid tractor operators in finding employment and tractor owners in locating suitable tractor operators. In this work Mr. Guy H. Hall, of the Kansas City Tractor Club, was of much assistance.

A circular, No. 12, of the state Council, was prepared by the committee and distributed. It contained suggestions to assist in making the state's horse and machine power render the greatest possible service. The circular was brief, and consequently was widely published by the local press, thus proving effective in stimulating the fullest and most efficient utilization of the power available. Much attention was given to the matters of the care and treatment of the work horse, as he after all was a main dependence.

Meetings of the committee were held on various occasions, at such times as the exigencies required, and everything it could possibly do was done in behalf of greatest efficiency of motive power in agricultural production as well as in transportation, as the use of the motor truck was greatly extended during the war and proved of good service wherever employed.

## STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

No state department perhaps so completely devoted itself to war work in Kansas as the State Board of Agriculture. When the State Council of Defense was organized the secretary of the board was chosen as the secretary of the Council, and from the beginning to the end of the board's office at the state house was the official headquarters for the Council and its clearing house, where correspondence was attended to, files kept, and complete information recorded of the activities of the state and county councils, and of various committees.

As the State Council had no money to further its work, the board promptly made liberal amounts of its funds available, and its office help gave much time to the promotion of the council's business, on occasions its entire force being thus engaged.

By merely following its customary lines of work, the board's services naturally were expected to be of special value in stimulating agricultural production, and so it proved. Its comprehensive and thorough statistical data of crops and live stock, in detail by countries, were decided aids to the Council's Committee on Agricultural Production. Owing to these records, and the board's machinery for securing quickly and accurately information about growing crops and conditions, the committee was at all times enabled to know just what was being done in the way of increased operations and of any changes in the crop situation. For example, it was through the board's crop reporting service that the committee was apprized early in April, 1918, that of the 9,588,000 acres of wheat sown considerable more than 50 per cent was worthless or so unpromising that it would be abandoned. With these facts before it the committee was able to intelligently plan its campaign for planting this abandoned wheat land to spring crops, with recommendation of what to plant and the best methods to follow, according to location. Throughout the war the board's office rooms, its office force, its funds, facilities and equipment were placed at the service of the Council, and for the whole time were extensively and constantly utilized.

While the board closely coöperated with other state departments and institutions in forwarding the war work carried on through the Council, it rendered valuable additional service on its own account. One of the most conspicuous examples of this is found in the Federal appropriation of \$5,000,000 that was made available from the President's war funds for seed wheat loans in the fall of 1918, secured through the initiative of the board and its able and convincing presentation of the case before Congress, the Federal departments and the President.

The board's investigation, made in early June by the secretary of the board, accompanied by Fred Voiland, state director of the Council, revealed that owing to two successive crop failures where wheat was extensively sown, often to the exclusion of other crops, the finances of many farmers were depleted and their credit exhausted. Banks had made loans up to legal limits, and without assistance the farmers in such territory would be unable to sow a normal acreage of wheat. Considering these facts, the board, believing it imperative to maintain the acreage of wheat



to meet the world's demand for bread, authorized a committee to proceed to Washington to present the matter, as a war measure, to the proper government officials. E. E. Frizell, H. W. Avery and J. C. Mohler composed the board's committee. The State Council of Defense and State Food Administration were invited to join in this mission, and Dr. H. J. Waters and Fred Voiland, president and state director, respectively, of the Council of Defense, and Mr. Chas. Lamar, of Salina, representative of the State Food Administration, completed the Kansas committee that presented the case at Washington, with the result already mentioned. Seed-wheat loans from this fund were made not only in Kansas, but in Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and New Mexico as well. Striving primarily to make possible the utmost utilization of Kansas' resources for wheat raising through government assistance, the board's efforts happily proved of much benefit along similar lines in other states. The area of wheat sown in Kansas that would not otherwise have been sown amounted to 365,000 acres, the total of the Kansas loans aggregating \$1,046,000.

It may be said, too, that the Board's crop statistics, worked up in tables, charts and maps, were invaluable aids in preparing a showing that was not only definite, but unquestioned and conclusive and contributed greatly to the success of the committee's undertaking.

It seems wholly appropriate to present herein a brief summary of the efforts of the Kansas farmers toward crowning the allied armies with victory, as revealed by the board's crop record. As the great conflict was initiated in July, 1914, when the season of planting had passed in Kansas, the war's influence on agricultural production could not make itself felt in the "sunflower state" until in 1915. In that year the total area devoted to cultivated crops amounted to 21,210,000 acres, or about 200,000 more than for 1914. In 1916 the crop acreage amounted to 22,722,600 acres, or a gain of 1,500,000 over 1915, which indicates quite clearly the effect of the war in stimulating agricultural industry while the United States was still a noncombatant.

In April, 1917, when Congress declared a state of war existed between the United States and Germany, the first call of the country was addressed to the husbandmen, to still further increased production. With a splendid spirit of patriotism the farmers of Kansas responded to this appeal by setting a new mark in the scale of their operations. Although the wheat that was planted for the year's crop, in the fall preceding, amounted to 9,588,000 acres, and was the largest for the state up to that time, yet the total crop acreage in Kansas for 1917 was still further and very greatly increased, and amounted to 28,312,000 acres, or 5,590,000 more than in 1916.

In acres planted Kansas reached the highest point in her history in 1917. Owing to the draft and the demands of other war industries reducing the supply of farm labor, there was a falling off in operations in 1918, as indicated by the total of 25,376,000 acres planted, or less by about 3,000,000 than for the year preceding. The farmers were able to make such a showing in the last year of the war only through the more extensive employment of modern machinery, by working harder and for longer hours, and planning ahead.



No less determination was shown in increasing live-stock productions than in increasing crop productions. While handicaps were encountered in shortage and high prices of feedstuffs because of serious crop losses, failure of pasture to afford sufficient grazing owing to dry weather, inadequate stock water in some localities, and unstable markets, productions were kept at a mark that can be accounted for only by the patriotic desire of our farmer-stockmen to meet the war's demands. While there were fluctuations in numbers of live stock during the war, more meat and milk producing animals were reported on the farms of Kansas in 1918, the last year of the war, than in 1914, the first year of the war. The war record plainly shows that our farmers not only rose to the emergency in a way that proved their mettle, but did so in a manner strikingly to manifest their patriotism and deepseated devotion to country. The farming fraternity of Kansas furnished its quota of men for army and navy service; subscribed liberally to the Red Cross and other war activities, and invested heavily in Liberty bonds and war savings stamps, but after all, with due regard to the vital importance of these contributions, and acknowledging the incomparable sacrifices of those who staked their lives for the liberty and freedom of the world, Kansas' greatest opportunity to serve was realized through the utmost utilization of her God-given advantages for food production.

The officers and members of the board during the war-period (1917-1918) were: President, J. T. Tredway, La Harpe, (1917); O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, (1918). Vice president, R. B. Ward, Belleville (1917); H. S. Thompson, Sylvia, (1918). Treasurer, A. W. Smith, McPherson, (1917); H. W. Avery, Wakefield, (1918). Secretary, J. C. Mohler, Topeka. Members: I. L. Diesem, Garden City; H. S. Thompson, Sylvia; O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; H. W. Avery, Wakefield; E. I. Burton, Coffeyville; Thos. M. Potter, Peabody; T. A. Hubbard, (deceased), Wellington; E. L. Barrier, Eureka; H. M. Laing, Russell; E. E. Frizell, Larned; C. H. Taylor, Valley Falls; P. H. Lambert, Hiawatha; Paul Klein, Iola; E. A. Millard, Burden; W. J. Tod, Maplehill; F. H. Manning, Council Grove; R. B. Ward, Belleville; O. A. Edwards, Goodland, and W. J. Young, McPherson.

Special acknowledgment is made of the loyal and untiring efforts of the board's office force in promoting the Council's work, as follows: I. E. Davis, assistant secretary; H. W. Doyle (deceased), special assistant secretary; J. H. McAdams, chief clerk; H. M. Starr, statistician; Mrs. Edith Mohny, Theo. D. Hammatt, H. H. Haynes, Mabel Ackley, Earl H. Loomis, and Earle S. Palmatier, the latter two resigning to enter army service.

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#### COUNTY AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION.\*

EDW. C. JOHNSON and WALTER BURR.

After the organization of the Kansas State Council of Defense it was immediately realized if Kansas was to have a civil mobilization for the support of the war it was necessary that much attention must be paid to local organization.

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\* See "County War Organization in Kansas," by Edw. C. Johnson and Walter Burr.

In April, 1917, the Committee on Organization recommended to the governor that a chairman be appointed in each county who was to proceed to organize the county. The committee on County and Community Organization presented a desirable plan of organization, which on being recommended to the State Council of Defense was approved thereby, and a copy of this was sent to each county chairman. This plan of organization provided for a county council of defense, which involved representation of townships, municipalities and communities. It provided for the county organization composed of the leading interests in the county, and was intended to provide for the unification of all war work interests under one local organization.

The following paragraph, taken from the plan of organization, shows clearly what was intended by this plan:

*"Resolved, That this county council should represent the chief interests of the county, and that it be composed of representatives approximately as follows: Chairman of county emergency committee (chairman referring to temporary committee originally organized in a few counties); members of county emergency committee; chairman board of county commissioners; president of county farm bureau; county agent; county superintendent of schools; president or secretary county Farmers' Union; master or lecturer of Pomona Grange; president of county bankers' association, or in absence of an association a prominent banker at the county seat; mayors of the incorporated towns; president or secretary of commercial clubs of incorporated towns; chairman of school board of county seat; representatives of women's clubs; a local pastor; editors; one township president from each township, who is to be responsible for the township or community organizations; representatives of other interests as the emergency committee may deem advisable."*

The organization work of the county was at first largely left to the chairman of the county council, but owing to the fact that local war activities had begun to stir before the state council was organized, just as the state interests began to crystallize before the organization of the National Council of Defense, the organization consisted in many cases of adapting the principle to existing conditions. As a result of this difficulty the war organization presented many different phases in the several counties, but every county in the state had an organization of some form to promote the support of the war.

A report on a questionnaire received from ninety-eight counties indicated that there had been much war work in the majority of the counties of the state. In most of these counties the organization was known as the County Council of Defense, but other names were adopted as follows: The Lincoln County Loyal League; Patriotic War Club of Kingman County; County War Council in Barton, Gray, Jackson, Marshall, Morris, Washington, and Wichita counties; War Defense Council of Ottawa County; County War Fund Association in Dickinson and Sedgwick counties; War Relief Committee in Franklin county; War Relief League in McPherson county; Council of Defense and Loyalty League in Saline county; County War Activities in Sumner county; County War Committee, Finney county; County Patriotic Club, Barber county; War Relief Board, Ellsworth county; War Work Council Logan county.

While the organization at first was left largely to the chairmen, district vice presidents of the Council of Defense and the forces within the

various counties, the Committee on County Organization was forced, through its chairman, Prof. Walter Burr, of the Agricultural College, to assist in perfecting county organizations. Through the marked ability and untiring services of Mr. Burr, who had at his disposal the services of the Department of Rural Service of the Extension Division of the Agricultural College, the local war work was rapidly promoted.

The following paragraph from Mr. Burr's report gives an indication of the nature and the scope of this organization:

"While the plan of organization in most counties contemplated a representation of the various organizations and war activities in the county, one of three well-defined types of organization usually was adopted. First of these is the type of organization recommended to counties by the State Council of Defense and consisting of representatives of the chief interests of the county as a central committee, with a township representative from every township, to be responsible for community organization. In many cases the township representative appointed community representatives or committees. Second, a central council of defense, organized according to the suggestions from the state Council, a township chairman in each township, with a representative in every school district. Third, a war board composed of the chairmen or representatives of the various war activities, such as the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Liberty loan committee, the Food Administration and Fuel Administration, serving as the central clearing house for all war activities in the county.

"In addition to these three types there was in one county a council of defense with a county chairman and a chairman for each voting precinct, and in several counties a central council with local community councils developed on the same plan as the central council. In at least one county there was a strictly military type of organization. The war council was headed by an executive committee composed of a chairman and secretary and five district captains, the county being divided into five districts. Each one of these districts, in addition to having a captain for the district had two lieutenants. The districts were subdivided into community councils with a sergeant and two corporals as a committee for the community. While there was considerable variation in the types of organization in the local communities, the type usually developed was the local community council, with representatives of all community interests and war activities on the council.

"The work of the county councils was very similar in promoting the various 'drives,' and consisted largely of funds for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and the Liberty loans. In several counties the councils passed on all proposed 'drives' and money-raising campaigns. Many councils were active in the food-enrollment campaign. Some councils gave considerable time to promoting agricultural production. This was done primarily through the farm bureaus and county agents, who in most cases represented the agricultural interests on the council. Some councils gave much aid to the organization of farm bureaus and procuring funds for county-agent work. Some of the county organizations indicated by the names which they adopted the type of work which they emphasized or might be expected to emphasize. For instance, the 'County War Relief League' probably emphasized relief work, if such was needed in the county. One 'County Loyalty League' developed a membership of 200, incorporated for the purpose of giving aid to dependents of men in the army when needed, helping to care for business enterprises left by enlisted men, and acting as a police organization to see that the citizens of the county were loyal, and kept informed as to those suspected of disloyalty. The 'County War Fund Association' was active primarily in promoting the various war funds. In the case of the "Kingman County Patriotic War Club," all citizens of the county were registered through township representatives of this club, their assets



noted, and an account kept of the contributions of each individual toward the various war funds.

"In three-fourths of the counties of the state, educational work with reference to the war was emphasized through the war organizations, and war speakers were supplied to these organizations through the medium of the speakers' bureau of the State Council of Defense. Next to the drives for the necessary funds for the various organizations, this educational work perhaps received the greatest emphasis by the different county councils."

The financing of the county work was very little systematized. In some instances an attempt was to have a paid membership for carrying on the current expenses of the organization; in some instances a paid secretary was engaged for this service; but as a rule everybody worked without even a desire for compensation, their services being a free gift to the community and the state and the nation. An almost unanimous feeling seemed to prevail that if we sent the boys to the front to face the dangers of war the most those who stayed at home could do was little enough under the circumstances.

One of the most effective methods in the county organization was the use of the card index, which gave a record of every individual with his "striking weight," which made it possible to see whether he was doing his full duty in the service of his country. This card index was used not only in collecting funds, but in keeping a record of peoples' patriotic devotion.

The last movement in the organization was the local community, which proved to be very efficient in many localities. As an experiment in home democracy it is a most interesting study. This to a large extent was a coördination of the work of the leaders of different organizations. Again quoting from Mr. Burr's report:

"That this was contemplated in the original plan of organization is seen from the following quotation from the committee on public information, Washington, D. C.: 'To work without lost motion, we must all work together. This means organization and centralization. It is of great importance that every community should develop at once completely democratic and also genuinely effective control of the agencies of production and welfare. A central committee in which representatives of all important community activities are included should lead in the work of the war, and delegate to subcommittees responsible to the central committee the direction of specific enterprises. Let us take as our watchwords "Intelligent Efficiency" and "Get Together." . . . An interdenominational, intersectarian, interreligious committee should be formed in every community, and now as never before this committee should seek to enlist the support of every member of the organizations represented in its personnel.'

"This plan was also in harmony with the recommendation of the Kansas State Council of Defense in its resolution of April 25, 1917: 'Township presidents should see that local committees or community clubs to represent communities be appointed or selected. . . . The community organization should proceed into such committees as seem desirable and applicable to local conditions.'

"The community council in many instances became a ready instrument for war service, and under the authority of the State Council of Defense and the State Food Administration, such councils were developed by the organization committee in many sections of the state.

"In a normal Kansas agricultural community with a town center, the membership of a community council was comprised approximately as fol-



lows: Township president of the county council; chairman of the local Red cross; member of Women's Committee of Council of Defense; school principal; pastors; editors; township vice presidents of the farm bureau; township trustees; chairman of the school board; president or secretary of the farmers' institute; master or lecturer of the Grange; president or secretary of the Farmers' Union; president or secretary of the commercial club; banker."

Thus we see that while the national cry was "to make the world safe for democracy," democracy was being organized at home as it had never been before. Before the war effort communities had not realized what could be accomplished by careful organization and united effort; and thus real practical democracy received a tremendous impetus.

It must be realized that the war closed before most organizations had time to demonstrate their full capacity and power. Therefore, the great part of the work of the state and local councils and organizations was that of educational propaganda. A continuous educational campaign was established and carried on by means of literature, partly provided by the Federal government and partly by the Council of Defense, the Agricultural College and the State University. More especially was this propaganda systematized by the organization of a speakers' bureau, which will be more fully discussed farther on.

One of the great difficulties of organization was the necessity of making the state, county and local organizations coöperate and work harmoniously with those sent out by the Federal government, such as the food and fuel administrators, which emanated from the Federal government at Washington, the Women's Division of the Council of Defense, and the Red Cross, particularly that of the home-service section. While the organization at Washington was of tremendous force, with far-reaching consequences, a more systematic administration could have been had if the Council of National Defense had held the State Council of Defense responsible for all local organizations of all kinds and trusted it to do the work and report directly to them. This would have made a responsibility in government and developed a greater unity.

It is interesting to note how many institutions, each going its own individualistic way, irrespective of what other institutions were doing, were now forced into enthusiastic coöperation. It suggested that if a united patriotism could be developed in time of war, why could it not be done in time of peace? The closing paragraphs of Mr. Burr's report present this matter clearly:

"War organization was of course primarily for the purpose of winning the war. The work of the organization committee was successful in that Kansas was properly organized to do her part in gaining the victory which is now an assured fact. But perhaps the most lasting by-product of the organization work will prove to be the bringing together into hearty coöperation the various organized forces of the state. The state educational institutions worked together as one great force, without jealousies or differences of any kind. They proved themselves to be in practice what they are in theory—the one great educative agency, supported by the people, *moving as a unit* in the organized life of the state.

"The Grange, the Farmers' Union, the farmers' institute, farm bureaus, as well as the bankers' organizations, the merchants' associations, commercial clubs, chambers of commerce—all of these organiza-

tions, sometimes supposed to have conflicting interests, now unified in purpose, came together in one successful organized effort. It may confidently be assumed that if the organized and institutional life of the state can unite and coöperate for war purposes, a like result can be accomplished in the permanent interests of the state during a time of peaceful and constructive development."

### HIGHWAYS TRANSPORT COMMITTEE.

W. C. MARKHAM, Chairman.

One of the most serious problems confronting this country from a business or commercial way during the World War was the transportation problem. The railroads were so thoroughly absorbed in the transportation of war materials direct that much merchandise and raw products needful to all concerned were seriously handicapped. To meet this need as far as possible the Council of National Defense called upon the various state organizations to organize motor-truck service.

The plan of the Council of National Defense was to divide each state into five districts, and the five members of the state committee are the chairmen of these several districts. In affecting an organization for Kansas, the following committee was appointed to have charge of the various districts, as given below:

W. C. Markham, secretary Kansas Highway Commission, chairman.

H. S. Putney, Topeka, chairman district No. 1, composed of the following counties: Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Atchison, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Morris, Osage, Douglas, Johnson, Miami, Franklin, Coffey, Lyon, and Chase.

W. F. Allen, Chanute, chairman district No. 2, composed of the following counties: Anderson, Linn, Bourbon, Allen, Woodson, Greenwood, Elk, Wilson, Neosho, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery, and Chautauqua.

John B. House, Wichita, chairman district No. 3, composed of the following counties: Rice, Barton, Butler, Harvey, Reno, Stafford, Pawnee, Hodgeman, Finney, Kearny, Hamilton, Sedgwick, Kingman, Pratt, Edwards, Kiowa, Ford, Gray, Haskell, Grant, Stanton, Cowley, Sumner, Harper, Barber, Comanche, Clark, Meade, Seward, Stevens, and Morton.

J. F. Ollinger, Salina, Chairman district No. 4, composed of the following counties: Riley, Geary, Dickinson, Ottawa, Russell, Ellis, Trego, Gove, Logan, Wallace, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Marion, Lane, Ness, and Rush.

William Lutt, Concordia, chairman district No. 5, composed of the following counties: Marshall, Washington, Clay, Republic, Cloud, Jewell, Mitchell, Smith, Osborne, Phillips, Rooks, Norton, Graham, Decatur, Sheridan, Rawlins, Thomas, Cheyenne, and Sherman.

The following men compose the membership of the district committees and will have full charge of the organization and work in the several counties of their district:

District No. 1: Drew McLaughlin, Hiawatha; S. S. King, Atchison; Carl J. Kapka, Kansas City, Kan.; A. H. Gufler, Emporia; William Wallace, Ottawa.

District No. 2: H. A. Russell, Fort Scott; J. A. Gibson, Pittsburg; C. O. Humphrey, Parsons; Phares Root, Independence; Thomas Bowlus, Iola.

District No. 3: Arthur Taylor, Great Bend; H. J. Carey, Hutchinson; P. H. Albright, Winfield; Mat Graham, Augusta; C. C. Eastham, Anthony.

District No. 4: J. C. Baker, Manhattan; J. W. Jenkins, McPherson; Cyrus Gawthrop, Salina; C. A. Case, Abilene.

District No. 5: H. A. Kirchoff, Washington; H. L. Pierce, Belleville; W. E. James, Beloit; Harry Wolley, Osborne; H. L. Thieman, Concordia.

While Kansas is not so congested in population as many of the eastern states, still it was thought that much good could be accomplished by a thorough organization of this character in the state. To that end the state committee took a census of all the trucks being used in the state. The census included the name of the party operating the motor, the schedule, the character of produce hauled, the return load, the rate charged, and the tonnage carried. Already in a good many communities individuals were found to have taken up this matter of motor-truck service, but the greatest problem was the working out of a method whereby they are assured of a return load.

The United States Railroad Administration strongly urged the formation of this method of transportation. One of the chief problems of to-day seems to be to increase the use of highways as much as possible, in order to relieve the burden and strain upon the railroad and water transportation.

The Department of Labor at Washington was also much interested in the problem, because of the desire to aid the farmer in getting his produce to market without being compelled to leave his work and each day take a certain amount of time to deliver his produce.

Several of the states which have advanced further in their work of organization than Kansas have adopted a plan of price of rates, by taking the former express rate and freight rate and suggesting to the motor men to make a charge of the average of these two rates.

There are quite a number of communities in Kansas where systematic deliveries of merchandise from the wholesaler to the retailer were accomplished much more expeditiously than by the use of a railroad. Return-load bureaus were in a few cases located at some convenient point in the city, and in that way there has been no difficulty in securing for the truck men plenty of return service.

As an illustration of this movement and what it has accomplished in the relief of the transportation situation, it is recalled that at Indianapolis there are incoming trucks numbering about 500 per day. If each of these trucks could return three tons of merchandise to the surrounding country in one day, the equivalent of 150 freight cars and corresponding motor power released from short-haul work, whether in Kansas, Mississippi or New England, would permit a daily loading of at least 6,000 tons of munition.

The committee, however, had hardly more than began its work in a systematic manner when the armistice was signed.



The committee had no funds with which to work, and all efforts made to assist and encourage truck transportation were made by the members of the committee at their own personal expense.

The work of the committee fully demonstrated the fact that when Kansas has roads which can be depended upon in all kinds of weather, all local transportation will be carried on by motor trucks exclusively, leaving to the railroad the long haul.

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## REPORT ON LABOR.

A. J. JOHNSON, Chairman.

The Committee on Labor of the State Council of Defense issued the following appeal to the working men of Kansas:

It is the sense of the Kansas State Council of Defense that in view of the great shortage of all kinds of farm labor in the United States, increasing daily with the call for men to go into the army and navy, and in view of the fact that the feeding not only of our own army and the people but of the armies and peoples of the allied nations is the first necessity to win the war, we urgently recommend that each community rely largely on the labor available in the community itself; that each county organize a strong committee on labor; that a survey of all available labor be listed and classified; that all but the most urgent public work as well as private improvement be discontinued during the harvest season; that manufacturing plants and places of business in general release as much of their labor as may be available for farm work; that the said committee in each county keep in communication with the State Department of Labor and Industry, at Topeka, so that the excess of labor in one locality may be readily transferred to another; that the services of the great army of boys and girls of the state of Kansas be enlisted in the production of a maximum food supply; and to this end we recommend that the governor be authorized to prepare and present a suitable badge to all young men and women certified to him by the county committee of labor as having rendered creditable service.

It is the highest patriotic duty of the young farmers of Kansas to stay on the farms until the present crops are secured; and we urge upon them that volunteering is no more honorable or patriotic than the selective draft.

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## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MINERAL RESOURCES.

ROBERT A. GRAY, Chairman.

The Committee on Mineral Resources coöperated with the mine operators of Kansas, with a view to keeping production fully up to the demands. The natural increase in the price of these commodities stimulated activity in production, particularly in drilling for oil. While the price of zinc was low, compared with other minerals, there was sufficient tonnage produced to take care of the consumption. Along the east line, in Cherokee county, some of the best prospects were developed.

Labor disturbances more or less curtailed the production of coal. The



significance of these "wildcat" strikes was shown in the result of production in the following instances:

Smith, Scott & White Company: Strike declared December 28, 1917. Resumed work February 28, 1918. Tonnage lost, 42,300 tons. Work days lost, 47. Men employed, 97.

Jackson-Walker Coal Company: Strike declared February 15, 1918. Resumed work March 4, 1918. Tonnage lost, 35,000 tons. Working days lost, 14. Men employed, 589.

Packard-McWilliams Coal Company: Strike declared February 4, 1918. Resumed work March 26, 1918. Tonnage lost, 9,000 tons. Days lost, 30. Men employed, 38.

A summary of the above figures shows an average loss of 19 days for 724 men in wages, and a loss of 86,300 tons of coal to the consumers of our state, which loss represents about 1.3 per cent of our total annual tonnage produced.

Consumers were urged to put in their requirements as early as possible and to lay in their supply of coal far in advance of the winter. The committee coöperated in every possible way with the fuel administrator in carrying out his difficult problems.

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#### COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

L. H. WULFEKUEHLER, Chairman.

The work of the State Council of Defense was carried on almost entirely by volunteer workers. No appropriation by the legislature was made for the support of these workers. It was decided by the governor to be so far as possible a "no expense" campaign. No doubt that in many instances legislative appropriation would have enhanced the value of the services of the volunteer workers to a large extent.

The work of the council could not have been carried on without the services of the State Board of Agriculture, the Agricultural College, the University of Kansas, the State Labor Bureau, the State Board of Health, and other agencies, which devoted their clerical and educational machinery to the cause and paid current expenses out of funds already appropriated for the services of these institutions. It was thought wise since the winning of the war became the special business of the hour that the whole attention might be concentrated upon this, even though other affairs received less attention than they needed or really would have received in time of peace.

It was proposed to apply for assistance to the legislature in the summer and autumn of 1918. It was observed that if the great machinery of war work was to attain to its full effectiveness it would be necessary to supplement the work with a budget, as the institutions above referred to had practically reached their limit for current expenditures. However, the armistice of November 11, 1918, heralded the closing of the war and the return to peace, and no bills were introduced for carrying on of the work of the Council of Defense as a peace organization, only a small appropriation was made to make up a deficit arising from necessary expenditures.

Governor Arthur Capper was chairman of the Committee on Emergency, Finance and Financial Aid, but little could be done in these lines without legislative action. The following letter of July 26, 1919, from Mr. L. H. Wulfekuhler, chairman of the Legislative committee, gives the last word regarding the legislative situation:

"I have nothing to report, because when the Council decided that they needed no legislation when the session convened nothing was to be done further than to secure appropriations for expenses incurred. This was done. We had several bills to present to the legislature had the Council found it necessary to have enabling laws. We found that our state administration was so well arranged that the various departments could handle the same duties."

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## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DEFENSE.

FRANK W. BLACKMAR, Chairman.

The Committee on Public Defense met immediately on appointment, and organized the following sub-committees: Hospitals, physicians and surgeons; Red Cross; Home Guard; chemical products; and vagrancy. Subsequent committees were, Committee on Recruiting for Volunteer Service, and Central State Legal Committee. Somewhat later a committee on the work of the American Protective League in Kansas was organized in Kansas, consisting of Fred Voiland and F. W. Blackmar.

Soon after the organization of the Committee on Hospitals, Physicians and Surgeons, the chairman was informed that the Federal government was making similar appointments in the state, and the work done was being duplicated by what we were attempting to do in the state. Whereupon the Federal committee and the state committee were combined, and the work thereafter was done under the direction of the Federal government.

The Committee on Red Cross was instituted for the purpose of supporting the movement and obtaining members throughout the various counties. The chairman was informed by the American Red Cross at Washington that it would take charge of all the Red Cross work in the state, and this was therefore organized under the direction of the Federal organization.

The Committee on Home Guard, of which James A. Kimball was chairman, started a vigorous organization of various guard units in various parts of the state. This was deemed necessary by many communities because of the withdrawal of the National Guard into service on the Mexican border, and subsequently its merge into the Federal army. Col. N. R. Rahn, of the adjutant general's office, of Topeka, cooperated with Mr. Kimball. Hardly had the work begun to be well under way and a few vigorous units formed, which were engaged in protecting property and keeping order, when the State Guard was organized and the Home Guard units merged into it. It will be remembered that this State Guard subsequently was merged into the new National Guard of to-day.

The Committee on Vagrancy, of which Mr. J. K. Coddington, of Lansing, was chairman, was for the purpose of rounding up vagrants who had

been coming in as floaters to Kansas and who belonged more or less to the criminal classes and were dangerous to life and property. The draft which took all of the able-bodied men and made a demand for labor seemed to diminish this class to the extent that the work of this committee was rather light.

The Central State Legal committee, of which Judge T. F. Garver, of Topeka, was chairman, was for the purpose of giving free legal advice to soldiers and sailors in the service and to their families. Under the auspices of the central committee a county committee was organized in every county in the state. These county committees in many instances rendered a great deal of service, and the members of the bar everywhere freely and willingly gave their services free to the soldiers and sailors and their families.

Before the enactment of the draft law a committee for recruiting for volunteer service was organized. The idea was advanced by the governor of the state and by the adjutant general. This was for the purpose of making as large a showing of volunteer service for the state of Kansas and as small a showing of the draft as possible.

Kansas has always taken pride in its National Guard as a purely voluntary organization, and felt that it would do its part in the great war without the compelling forces of a selective draft, but when the draft was fully inaugurated it was found the best possible means of selecting those who ought to go and leaving those at home who ought to stay. Instead of being an evidence of the lack of patriotism, it became the great vehicle for patriotic activity.

Another committee, the Committee on Chemical Products, of which H. B. Dains, of the University of Kansas, was chairman, had for its purpose the chemical investigation which should be carried on under the direction of the Federal government for the discovery and the utilization of chemical products for the war. After the close of the war this committee was used as a foundation and formed the state Committee of Research, which was in active coöperation with the National Council of Research which was organized in the time of the war and is vigorously perpetuated in time of peace.

The work of the branch of the American Protective League in the state of Kansas was carried on secretly through the coöperation of Fred Voiland, of Topeka, and F. W. Blackmar, of Lawrence. Mr. Voiland was the state organizer of this work, and did a great service in effecting this organization in different parts of the state. Its purpose was the discovery and prosecution of disloyalty and the protection of loyal persons who were under accusation of disloyalty. Wherever this organization obtained in a county it was not possible for open disloyalty to exist without information being sent directly to the Department of Justice, through which this organization worked.

It is difficult to say just how much influence the Public Defense committee and its sub-committees had in the support of the war, for in this as in many other organizations the community needs shifted as the war developed. Moreover, the sudden closing of the war left the committees



with apparently their best work to be done, even though everyone was thankful that such work was rendered unnecessary. Perhaps the most important things concerning this organization, like the whole Council of Defense, was the development of a spirit of loyalty and a readiness to protect and help wherever there was need.

### STATE COMMITTEE OF RESEARCH.

(Members of the executive committee indicated by \*.)

1. Engineering—Dean A. A. Potter, Manhattan; Prof. G. E. Shaad, Lawrence.

2. Physical Sciences—(a) Astronomy: Dinsmore Alter, Lawrence. (b) Chemistry and chemical technology: H. P. Cady, Lawrence; F. B. Dains,\* Lawrence; H. H. King, Manhattan; J. T. Willard,\* Manhattan. (c) Geology and geography: R. C. Moore, state geologist, Lawrence. (d) Physics: J. O. Hamilton, Manhattan; F. E. Kester, Lawrence.

3. Biological Sciences—(a) Botany: L. E. Melchers, Manhattan. (b) Zoölogy: B. M. Allen, Lawrence; R. K. Nabours,\* Manhattan. (c) Entomology: G. A. Dean, Manhattan; S. J. Hunter,\* Lawrence. (d) Psychology: W. S. Hunter, Lawrence; J. S. Peterson, Manhattan.

4. Agriculture—L. E. Call, Manhattan; W. A. Lippincott,\* Manhattan; C. W. McCampbell,\* Manhattan; J. H. Mohler, secretary State Board of Agriculture.

5. Medical Sciences—(a) Medical science: G. E. Coghill,\* Lawrence; A. E. Hertzler,\* Rosedale; M. T. Sudler, Lawrence. (b) Bacteriology: L. D. Bushnell, Manhattan; N. P. Sherwood, Lawrence. (c) Physiology: O. O. Stoland, Lawrence.

6. Sociology and Economics—F. W. Blackmar,\* Lawrence; J. E. Kammerer, Manhattan. (a) Home economics: Helen B. Thompson, Manhattan; Elizabeth Sprague, Lawrence.

### LEGAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES OF THE STATE OF KANSAS AND THE COUNTIES.

When the war broke out many men were called suddenly to leave their homes and family relationships in an unsettled condition. There were questions of property that had been purchased and part paid for, questions of rent, and questions of title to property, and questions of pending legislation. A large number of the drafted soldiers had no time to attend to business of this kind, and even when they had time were unable to pay for legal advice.

To meet this emergency a legal committee was formed in the state of Kansas which was prepared to give legal advice free of charge to any soldier needing it. This committee was composed of a general state committee to have control of the entire service, and a local committee in each county working under the direction of the central committee. The



names of the central committee are found in the general category of committees of the State Council of Defense, and the names of the members of the county legal committees are found respectively in the county histories.

Inasmuch as the draft boards were called upon to give much legal advice, and in many instances were overwhelmed with business, the county legal advisory committees were usually formed with one or more members of the draft board with additional members of the local bar.

The object of the central committee, as stated in the plan of organization, is as follows:

The Legal State committee, subordinate to the State Council of Defense, is expected to perform the following duties:

(a) To draft and propose war-emergency legislation for the state legislature.

(b) To draw up a booklet of legal rules for the guidance of soldiers and sailors entering the service, to be used by the local legal committees as a handbook for their work and as an instrument for making known to soldiers and sailors the need of legal preparation, care being taken to inform local committees of changes in laws or regulations subsequent to the compilation of the booklet.

(c) To supervise the formation and work of the local legal committees, whose organization is provided for below.

Object of county legal committees: That a legal committee to advise soldiers and sailors be created as a subordinate committee of each county or other local council of defense, with the following duties:

(a) To explain the selective service law to drafted men.

(b) To give legal advice as to the benefits of war-risk insurance, allotment of soldiers' and sailors' pay by the Federal government, government family allowance, the soldiers' and sailors' civil rights act if it becomes a law, and other war-emergency laws relating to men entering the service. Copies of these laws will be furnished by the War Department. The home-service sections of the Red Cross in many communities have information service in this regard organized and in operation. Coördination with their work may not be duplicated unnecessarily. The committee should also assist in drawing up the papers necessary to be filed to claim the benefits of the foregoing laws.

(c) To draft wills and attend to caring for the property and settling the business affairs of men entering the service.

(d) To represent soldiers and sailors in court where necessary, and obtain for them the benefits of the civil rights act when in force.

(e) To arrange to attend to such business matters as require and are capable of attention in the absence of men in the service.

(f) To report to the Red Cross home-service section cases requiring relief which come to the attention of the committee.

These committees rendered a great service to many soldiers, and it is greatly to the credit of the members of the legal fraternity that they responded loyally to this free service while they saw their own business

gradually decline on account of the war, but this organization, like a number of others, had scarcely gotten into full operation before the war closed and its business gradually declined, then many returning soldiers acknowledged with grateful thanks the advice given them and their families by these committees.

The home-service section of the Red Cross dealt with the questions involved in the business of war-risk insurance. These were many and varied, regarding back pay, insurance, and compensation for services and for injury, but frequently they called upon the legal advisory committees of the state for advice, which was always cheerfully given. Here, as elsewhere, Kansans showed their loyalty in the support of the war and in caring for the boys at the front and their families at home.

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#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY.

The Committee on Publicity, of which Frank P. MacLennan, Topeka, was chairman, and N. A. Crawford, Manhattan, was publicity agent, performed a great service in promoting war-work enthusiasm and in disseminating useful information as to the duties and responsibilities of the workers in the Council of Defense. In this, as in other cases, there was direct coöperation with the publicity agents of the Federal government. The committee sent out publicity material regularly to approximately 800 newspapers and farm journals.

Speaking in particular of the shipbuilding publicity, N. B. Reynolds, National Council of Defense, wrote as follows:

"I am personally no end grateful for the way you have handled the work. I have not only made a report covering the matter to Mr. Hurley personally, but I have laid it before Mr. George F. Porter, chief of the state councils section, and will also explain it to Mr. W. S. Gifford, director of the Council of National Defense.

"I cannot help but tell you that in my own opinion your publicity work and the publicity work throughout this country on this shipbuilding thing has been the best piece of work that the state Council has handled since the beginning of the war.

"My connection with the work has been simply to transmit as quickly as possible the necessary data over the signature of whoever issued the various statements, and the credit lies entirely with the state Council, and above all with you as publicity manager. Can I say more?"

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#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS.

FRANK STRONG, Chairman.

The first service of the Committee on Public Relations was the supplementary work that it did in Douglas, Jefferson, and Osage counties. The president of the Council of Defense asked the chairman of the Public Relations committee to visit these counties to supplement and coordinate the work of the county chairman in a campaign for adequate subscriptions to the Liberty loan of 1917 and other loan drives; and second, to make as effective as possible the campaign for food saving and restriction. Addresses were given by the chairman in Lawrence, Atchison, Tonganoxie, Oskaloosa, Jarbalo, Holton, Scranton, and Osage

City. This work was effective in strengthening the campaign in these counties.

The chairman of the Public Relations committee, as chancellor of the University, appointed committees of the University faculty for the various campaigns for subscriptions to bonds, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and other war-work drives. The University raised during the war a total in Liberty bonds, war-savings stamps, and Victory loans, about \$140,500; for the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and united war-work drive, \$25,700; and for the Red Cross and White Cross campaigns, Armenian and Syrian, and Belgian relief, about \$8,500; or a total of about \$174,700. It also did a large amount of work in connection with food conservation and food canning, and work of the first importance under the auspices of the Federal government in connection with direct war activities.

As the war progressed and the work of the State Council of Defense enlarged, the duties of the Committee on Public Relations enlarged in a corresponding degree. This increase in the field of work was along two main lines: (1) All of the Kansas problems connected with the very vital question of Americanization of foreign elements was put in charge of this committee. (2) As the number of calls for the raising of great sums of money increased, causing confusion and duplication, the oversight of this matter was placed in the hands of this committee.

1. The problem of Americanization in Kansas, while not so difficult as in some other states, was a very delicate one. As the emotions of the people were aroused by the war the question of the loyalty of the elements in the Kansas population having foreign affiliations was uppermost in the minds of many people. Almost immediately also there arose the question of the use of German in the schools of Kansas, both public and private. Some sporadic cases of violence were reported against persons suspected of disloyalty. It seemed to the chairman of the committee that to enable the State Council of Defense to act intelligently upon such complicated questions there ought to be added to the Committee on Public Relations a man of thorough and intimate knowledge of all the factors in the case. Therefore Prof. Martin Graebner, of St. John's College, Winfield, a man of undoubted loyalty, of American birth, and one having large and intimate knowledge of the elements in Kansas having foreign affiliations, was appointed and given immediate charge of the problem arising from organizations using a foreign language. The chairman of the Committee on Public Relations called a meeting with the representatives of many religious bodies in Kansas whose adherents used in their form of worship some other language than English, the language usually being German. These matters were fully discussed and the sentiment of unyielding loyalty was so unanimous as to make clear that in the main there would be no difficulty in securing the coöperation and allegiance of all elements of our population. Professor Graebner's report on Americanization work of the Committee on Public Relations, Kansas State Council of Defense, follows:

"When our country entered the war against the Central Powers, many of our citizens looked with a great deal of apprehension on the great numbers of foreigners, especially those of German extraction, and, at least secretly, doubted whether we ever could achieve what we needed to win the war: a united nation. Evidence is not lacking that our great-



est enemy looked upon these same numbers of our foreigners with a great deal of hopefulness, also thinking that we could never unite them in favor of a war against their former mother country. Subsequent events proved that our fears were unfounded and the hopes of our enemy deceived. Broadly speaking, this country had very little difficulty on account of disloyalty. A few sporadic attempts to resist the draft, now and then certain excesses committed by angry mobs, an insignificant number of outbreaks of real disloyalty, and we have mentioned about all the disturbing elements. Of organized resistance there was scarcely a trace, and our foreign-born population was never, apparently, a real menace to our success.

"The causes of this happy condition lay, first of all, in the fact that the great majority of our naturalized citizens were loyal at heart. Another cause lay in the fact that our government was thoroughly organized to quell any uprising and to discourage any attempt at resistance or evasion of duty. Some little credit for the comparative quietness that prevailed in our state during the entire war, even in the counties with the largest foreign population, should probably be given the Committee on Public Relations of the State Council of Defense, which had charge of the Americanization work. This committee, under the leadership of Chancellor Frank Strong, did a great amount of work, an outline of which is given in the following pages.

"We set ourselves the task of uniting the various foreign elements of our state in one united effort: to win the war; and we realized that one of the best means to that end would be unity of language. We regarded it as extremely undesirable at all times, and a real menace in war times, that there should be in our state large communities in which the language of our country was not spoken by the adult population, and where the children were but imperfectly instructed in the use of the English language. Ignorance of the language of our country renders a citizen unable to perform the duties of citizenship and is therefore at all times culpable. The habitual use of the foreign language of our enemies in war time constituted a two-fold menace. It rendered the utterance of disloyal remarks comparatively safe, and it had a tendency to provoke mob violence on the part of the more hot-headed members of society. It was no more than natural, therefore, that this committee sought ways and means to restrict as much as possible the use of the German language.

"As far as the children were concerned, our task was not difficult. It was our plain duty to secure to each child in Kansas the opportunity of being instructed in the English language, and it would have been a comparatively easy task, simply to forbid the use of the German language. No doubt we could have counted on the support of a large part of our citizens, had we seem fit to adopt such a course. We had also before us the example of some of our sister states in which all public use of the German language, even in religious worship, was prohibited by the respective State Councils of Defense. This committee felt that although such action would be worthy of consideration as a last resort, it would be more in harmony with the American spirit, and of more lasting benefit, if the same results achieved in other states by harsh and autocratic methods could be gained in Kansas by enlisting the voluntary support and coöperation of those societies and communities in which the German language was principally used. We thought we knew the Kansas people well enough to make the effort. And since, in our opinion, it is equally improper to perpetuate any other foreign language to the exclusion of the English, we resolved, as an Americanization measure, to use our influence also in those circles where such other foreign languages were being extensively used.

"We now invited the heads of various organizations using the German and other foreign languages to confer with us in person. The response was gratifying. A very large proportion of our invitations were accepted. Conferences were held at Winfield and at Topeka with the

following persons: Rev. H. Mueller, of Athol, representing the Lutheran Iowa Synod; Rev. F. W. Gahre, of Wilson, representing the Lutheran Ohio Synod; Rev. P. D. Mueller and the members of the Lutheran Patriotic Committee, representing the Lutheran Missouri Synod; Prof. J. F. Krueger, representing the Lutheran General Synod, with headquarters at Atchison; Rev. C. F. Tiemann, of the German Baptist Church; Rev. John Klein, of the German Methodist Church; Messrs. J. W. Kliever, P. C. Hiebert, A. L. Schellenberg, and D. E. Harder, representing various branches of the Mennonite Church.

Prof. Ernst Pihlblad, president of Bethany College, and Rev. Alfred Bergin made detailed report in writing concerning the Swedish people of Kansas.

"Upon all these representatives we urge the advisability of increasing the use of the English language in their church services and other gatherings, especially of young people, and of gradually breaking away from the foreign language entirely, and make this, not exactly a 'one language country,' for we recognize the advantage of knowing more than one language, but a country in which one language, and that the English, shall be universally understood and habitually used by all citizens.

"We left the details in their hands, trusting them that the seed we had sown would yield fruit in abundance. Subsequent investigations proved beyond a doubt that our confidence was not misplaced. We believe that our methods were as successful as those ruthless methods employed elsewhere. We were instrumental in bringing about a very largely increased use of the English language, and we did so without forsaking true American principles of liberty and justice, and without losing the good will of the Kansas people.

"We thought it wise also to consult with the National Council of Defense concerning our method of handling the language question. The following correspondence passed between us and Washington:

"*Hon. Hans Rieg, Chief, Foreign Language Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.:*

"HONORABLE AND DEAR SIR—I have before me a copy of your letter of August 24 to Rev. F. Pfothenhauer, with reference to German speaking churches, in which you state that you were calling the attention of the National Council of Defense to situations existing in certain states, and in which you further state that the adoption of autocratic measures does not meet with the approval of the President, the administration, and the Federal authorities.

"The Kansas State Council of Defense is now engaged in formulating a policy with reference to the use of foreign languages. We have ruled that the English language shall be the only medium of instruction in all schools of Kansas from the kindergarten to the eighth grade, inclusive. We have taken no action curtailing or regulating the use of foreign languages in public worship or at other gatherings and places. I know it would be appreciated by all members of our committee if we could be advised what the National Council of Defense considers proper along the lines indicated.

"You will confer a favor by transmitting this inquiry to the proper department for answer.

Very sincerely yours,  
MARTIN GRAEBNER,  
*Of Committee on Public Relations.*

"To this letter the following reply was received:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1918.

"State Council of Defense, Topeka, Kan.:

"GENTLEMEN: Mr. Hans Rieg, Foreign Language Division, Treasury Department, has given us a letter of October 12 from Mr. Graebner, of your Council. During the war many state councils took action as indicated by Mr. Graebner with reference to the teaching of English in schools,

and also put a ban on the use of the German language in churches and public meetings, although in many cases their rulings were modified as to church services.

"It has been the policy of the Council of National Defense to insist upon an orderly process in all such measures, although it has made no ruling applicable to the whole country, due to the fact that the conditions as to the number and English speaking ability of the foreign population varied in almost every state.

"We note that you have formulated a policy that English shall be the medium of instruction in all the graded schools up to the eighth grade, with which general policy we are entirely in sympathy. We believe that the first step in unified thought and purpose for the nation is a common language. Had the war continued, it might have been worthy of consideration that it be ordered that the use of the German language be forbidden in all public gatherings. Happily, the war is over, and without undertaking to pronounce a policy to be followed generally, we are of the opinion that the position of your state Council that you put no ban upon the use of the foreign language in places of public worship is a just and reasonable position. We feel in all cases that this matter should be very carefully studied by the respective state Councils, and that their conclusions be made in accordance with the necessities of the situation.

Very truly yours,

FEDERAL AGENCIES SECTION,

*John S. Cravens, Chief.*

"A careful perusal of the above correspondence reveals the fact that this committee received official commendation both for what it did and for what it refrained from doing.

"That real Americanization can most easily be achieved by enlisting the active coöperation of prominent men of foreign extraction, men who understand the foreigner and in whom they, in turn, have confidence, we got into touch with the recognized leaders of foreign-speaking communities, men of undoubted patriotism, who had the foreign accent on their tongue but love for America in their hearts. Many patriotic meetings were held by foreigners under their own auspices and at their own expense. Needless to say, they received our enthusiastic support. Some of them were attended by thousands of participants and members of this committee were repeatedly among the speakers at these occasions.

"The end of the war brought an end to our Americanization work, followed soon after by the dissolution of the State Council. At our final meeting, in December, 1918, we reviewed the work we had done. Our joy at the victorious termination of the great war was mingled with a little regret that, more than likely, all organized Americanization work would thereby also find its termination. We were convinced that it ought not to stop, but should be carried on with increased vigor, as a regular function of government. The session of the legislature being near at hand, we drew a bill looking toward the continuation of Americanization activities, and the state Council, at its last plenary session, gave this bill its unqualified and unanimous approval. It was introduced as house bill No. 4, passed by the house but failed to pass the senate; but house bill No. 3, relating to instruction in public, private and parochial schools, and providing for the enforcement thereof, was passed by the house and senate. This compelled the use of the English language in public schools exclusively as the medium of instruction.

House bill No. 80, which may be in part a result of the Public Rela-



tions Committee, provided that children should be sent to schools where all instruction shall be given in the English language only.

The work thus far noted in Americanization covered one aspect of the question only, and had to do with the attempt to bring people of foreign birth and of foreign speech now resident in Kansas to a thorough realization of their duty as American citizens, and to discourage the use of any language except English. The matter of Americanization was taken up in a different form by the extension division of the University of Kansas. A report of the acting director of that division on Americanization follows:

"Inquiry was made of the state council of defense in each state of the Union and the District of Columbia concerning the restrictions in the use of foreign languages in schools and church services. To these inquiries twenty replies were received, representing nineteen states and the District of Columbia. Of these replies five indicated that no action had been taken by the state as a whole, although various county and local units were coöperating to abolish, through educational propaganda, the use of foreign languages in both the schools and churches. In two states the use of any language other than English in schools or churches was prohibited by the proclamation of the governor, exceptions being made for the teaching of foreign languages in schools and the holding of special church services for older people who were unable to understand English.

"In three states the use of any foreign language in schools and churches was prohibited by orders of the state council of defense under authority vested in them by the legislature. In nine other states and the District of Columbia resolutions were passed by the state council of defense requesting the discontinuance of the use of German and other foreign languages in public and parochial schools and all church services, and further requested the coöperation of all citizens and organizations in the state carrying out the provisions of these resolutions.

"Data was collected concerning the use of foreign languages in schools (both public and parochial) and churches within the state of Kansas. Inquiry was also made concerning the number of towns which had commenced alien education in coöperation with the Bureau of Naturalization. Twenty-eight places, including cities of the first, second and third classes, had already undertaken definite work of this kind. Other cities were encouraged to organize classes for foreign-speaking residents."

The following resolution was passed by the Kansas State Council of Defense:

"The English language shall be the only medium of instruction in all schools in Kansas, from the kindergarten to the eighth grade, inclusive, with the provision that in the case of recent immigrants, or for other insurmountable difficulties, exception to a limited degree may be made following application to the State Council of Defense. Upon application the Committee on Public Relations will investigate through its agent such application and make recommendation to the State Council of Defense to what extent, if any, exception shall be made."

In furthering the Americanization work in the state, the University extension division has conducted the following activities: Classes for adult foreigners were organized in Kansas City, Kan., in coöperation with the Kansas City, Kan., chamber of commerce and board of education. Eleven classes were organized, with an average enrollment of fourteen members, three of the classes enrolling both men and women.

A representative of the extension division visited many city and county school superintendents and Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. secre-

taries in the eastern and southern parts of the state to increase the interest in Americanization classes and to organize the forces and agencies for the promotion and extension of Americanization work, including, with the formal class work, public-discussion groups and community centers. To further the development of this work Prof. T. J. Smart was appointed to the faculty of the extension division as community adviser. His work has been largely the development of the indirect forces for adult education and Americanization.

II. The oversight of organizations seeking to secure war funds in Kansas was a matter of comparatively small moment, for the reason that the armistice was signed soon after this work of oversight was organized. The extension division of the University took charge of the details of this work. The report of the acting director on Agencies soliciting war funds follows:

"By action of the State Council of Defense, every agency soliciting war funds in Kansas was required to secure an endorsement card from the Council of Defense. This card, sample of which is attached, was granted to organizations filing an application schedule on the attached form. Such a card was granted to the America's Allies Coöperative Committee. Applications, together with information called for, were submitted by the following organizations: Fatherless Children of France, Belgian Soldiers' Charities. The armistice and early termination of the activities of the State Council of Defense made it unnecessary to issue the endorsement cards."

In addition to the work already outlined the chairman of the Committee on Public Relations joined with others in making war addresses at various points in the state to develop the feeling of loyalty in support of the war. Some of these addresses were made at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, others in Topeka, Council Grove, Minneapolis, Beloit, and in high-school commencement addresses at Fort Scott, Columbus, Ness City, and other places. This work was done partly under the direction of Prof. Walter Burr, of the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan.

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#### KANSAS PRIORITY BOARD.

On September 19, 1918, Governor Arthur Capper, on request of the War Industries Board, appointed H. J. Waters, chairman, George H. Hodges, W. C. Edwards and Henry Bennett, as members of the Priority Board of the State Council of Defense to pass upon all applications for projected buildings in Kansas. This was to save labor and material through the discouraging of nonessential building, the rulings of the Kansas board being subject to review and approval of the non-war construction section of the War Industries Board, at Washington, before becoming effective.

The Kansas board held its first meeting at Wichita, October 3, 1918, and selected J. C. Mohler to act as its secretary. All interested parties were invited to this meeting, and a general discussion of the operation of the priority board was entered into. The board determined upon its program in regard to approving permits, as follows:

That the board meet regularly on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 10:30 a. m., at Topeka, in the office of the secretary of the State Council of Defense, it being specifically understood that the Wichita meeting on the 3d of October was to take the place of the first Saturday meeting in that month.

That all aggregate amounts relating to the cost of buildings include both labor and materials.

That no applications or permits be required for repairs of or extensions to existing buildings involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding \$2,500 and new constructions for farm purposes only involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding \$1,000.

That applications will be required for proposed buildings exceeding the amounts in the preceding paragraph, or for other purposes.

That all applications in each county must be made to the chairman of the county council. The county chairman shall append his recommendation to applications and forward to the priorities board, state house, Topeka.

That county chairmen be requested to thoroughly investigate all applications.

That all applications must contain full details as to the reasons for the proposed construction, as well as complete detailed estimate of cost, and be attested under oath.

That where a substantial portion of the building has already been constructed, manufacturers and distributors of and dealers in building materials may continue to furnish such materials for the completion of such buildings, pending further action of the board.

That all applications up to \$3,000 for barns on farms be approved.

That all applications up to \$5,000 for dwellings in country or city be approved.

That no applications for barns in cities be approved.

That applications not to exceed \$1,000 for garages in cities be approved.

That no applications for building commercial or public garages be approved.

That applications for silos or constructions for conserving and protecting foodstuffs, and for sheds for sheltering live stock and machinery, for whatever amounts, be approved.

That applications for materials for constructions for the development and production of oil be approved, except that no building for the storage of oil be approved.

That Henry Bennett, of Topeka, be named vice chairman of the state Priority Board, and be vested with authority to approve on behalf of the board all applications submitted properly in due form, not exceeding the amounts specified in the foregoing provisions.

That all other applications be passed upon by the board as a whole in its regular sessions on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at Topeka.

That where the farmer or other applicant does the building work himself, or with his own help, he is entitled to purchase materials to the full amounts allowed.



Three meetings were held, at which about 130 applications were considered, including residences, hotels, hospitals, schools, mills and elevators, barns and garages. Applications were also received for permits to complete buildings already under construction and repairing old buildings. Of the 130 applications considered, 110 were rejected. Many other applications which conformed to the board's adopted policy were approved by the vice chairman, under authority vested in him by the board, between the stated meetings.

Ten days after the armistice was signed the War Industries Board, on November 21, officially gave notice of removal of all restrictions in force on construction projects of every kind, and the work of the state Priority Board was thus brought to an end after an existence of about two months.

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### COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL HYGIENE.

S. J. CRUMBINE, Chairman.

The Committee on Social Hygiene of the State Council of Defense was created on March 29, 1918, at a special session of the State Council of Defense. The committee named by the president was as follows: Dr. S. J. Crumbine, chairman; Rev. S. S. Estey, Ph.D., Rev. Edmund J. Kulp, and Mr. C. E. St. John, assistant state superintendent of public instruction.

The Committee on Social Hygiene recommended the following state plan, which was unanimously adopted by the executive committee of the Council of Defense:

*First:* The object of the entire campaign is the education and development of the moral sense of the people of our state with regard to the needs of the soldiers in our cantonments and the moral situation in our communities. To secure such an education we suggest the following:

(a) The governor's proclamation, requesting the churches to observe a social hygiene Sunday throughout the state.

(b) The creation of a department of social hygiene in the State Council of Defense, with a committee in each county, consisting of a chairman of the county committee of the State Council of Defense, two preachers, one teacher, two physicians, and one business man.

(c) The creation of committees in each community in the state, as follows: (1) Educational: (a) Provide lectures; (b) distribute literature. (2) Recreational: Provide proper opportunities and facilities. (3) Crystallize public sentiment looking toward legislative control. That a school or church be used as the community center in organizing the community. County lines should not be regarded, but the natural community lines followed.

(d) The legislative control sought should embrace the following: (1) Statutory requirements for the reporting of venereal diseases by physicians and druggists. (2) Establishment of laboratories for diagnosing venereal diseases. (3) The free distribution of Salvarsan. (4) The isolation and treatment of infected prostitutes.

Accordingly the Governor issued a proclamation for Social Hygiene Sunday on April 11, 1918, which proclamation reads as follows:

"The war has made it necessary for the nation to face frankly the problem of social diseases. The failure of the European nations to recognize the seriousness of this problem early in the war has resulted in the withdrawal from the fighting line hundreds of thousands of troops

who have become incapacitated for service because of these diseases, with a correspondingly widespread infection among the civilian population.

"To prevent such conditions in the United States, a vigorous campaign against these diseases is being waged in the army. But this is not enough, for conditions in the army depend largely, if not entirely, on conditions in the civilian communities. Throughout the war men will be constantly going from civil life into army life. The education of all the people is therefore essential.

"Much of this disease is due to the fact that men generally are ignorant regarding its origin, its persistence, its effect in later life and its effect on the innocent members of society. At the joint suggestion of the War and Navy Departments and the Council of National Defense, a plan for a state-wide educational campaign in social hygiene was initiated, which has received the indorsement of the Kansas State Council of Defense. This plan includes the proclamation of a Social Hygiene Sunday to be observed throughout the state.

"Therefore, upon the request of the War and Navy Departments and of the Council of National Defense, I, Arthur Capper, governor of the state of Kansas, do hereby designate as Social Hygiene Sunday the 28th day of April, 1918, and request that the pastors of the churches of the various denominations throughout the state observe this date by preaching appropriate sermons on social hygiene and inaugurate such educational and recreational activities in the various communities as will meet the social needs thereof.

"All public officers and citizens of the state are called upon to employ every means possible for the repression of prostitution and commercialized vice.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Kansas. Done at Topeka, the capitol, this 11th day of April, A. D. 1918."

The educational and legislative program was generally carried out.

A division of venereal disease was established in the state department of health. A Wasserman laboratory for the diagnosing of venereal disease was established in the school of medicine of the University of Kansas, at Rosedale. The free distribution of arsphenamine has been carried forward according to original design, and the isolation and treatment of infected prostitutes at the State Industrial Farm for Women, at Lansing, has been an accomplished fact.

County councils of defense were called upon to provide lectures to soldiers assembled in their respective counties before their departure for the training camps. A large quantity of literature and public lectures relating to venereal disease prevention and control was thus furnished Kansas soldiers before leaving their home communities.

Altogether it can be said that the program of the state committee in coöperation with the State Board of Health, of which the chairman of the executive committee is the executive head, has been fully realized.

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NOVEMBER 17, 1919.

*State Council of Defense, Care of Governor's Office, State Capitol,  
Topeka, Kan.:*

MY DEAR SIR—In arranging records or histories of the war activities carried on by your state, I should like to call to your attention the following comments which have been received from Surgeon General Rupert Blue, U. S. Public Health Service:

"Officers and employees of the Public Health Service rendered very valuable assistance during the entire period of the war, and should be entitled to credit therefor on all records that are kept of war service by various organizations.

"In accordance with executive order of the President, dated April 3, 1917, the personnel of the Public Health Service was made a part of the military establishment. A copy of this letter is attached hereto. There is also attached a copy of Reprint No. 531, 'War Activities of the United States Public Health Service,' in which you will find set forth some of the activities upon which the Public Health Service was engaged during the war."

If you are not preparing such a history, may I ask that you place this communication in the hands of the agency which is responsible for the activity in your state.

Yours sincerely,

HERBERT N. SHENTON,  
*Chief of Division.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,  
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1917.

Bureau Circular Letter No. 109.

*Commissioned Medical Officers, U. S. Public Health Service, and others concerned:*

Your attention is directed to the following executive order:

"Under the authority of the act of Congress, approved July 1, 1902, and subject to the limitations therein expressed, it is ordered that hereafter in times of threatened or actual war the Public Health Service shall constitute a part of the military forces of the United States, and in times of threatened or actual war, the Secretary of the Treasury may, upon request of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, detail officers or employees of said service for duty either with the army or the navy. All the stations of the Public Health Service are hereby made available for the reception of sick and wounded officers and men, or for such other purposes as shall promote the public interest in connection with military operations.

WOODROW WILSON.

"The White House, April 3, 1917."

RUPERT BLUE, *Surgeon-general.*

## SPEAKERS' BUREAU OF STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.\*

WALTER BURR, *Chairman.*

One of the most important agencies in arousing and keeping alive public sentiment during the war and vitalizing all organizations in support of the war was the Speakers' Bureau of the State Council of Defense. It was organized for the specific purpose of promoting the family enrollment campaign of October 21 to November 5, 1917.

Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas Council of Defense, was also Federal food administrator for the state, and while the Speakers' Bureau was organized for the assistance of all war work institutions it had a close and intimate relationship with the food administration of the Federal government. Not only in the control of the food supply, but in other activities, the Speakers' Bureau had a direct connection with the activities of the Federal government.

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\* See "Speakers' Bureau of Kansas Council of Defense," by Walter Burr.



Perhaps the three most active members of this bureau were Dean E. C. Johnson, chairman, of Manhattan; Walter Burr, secretary, of Manhattan; and F. R. Hamilton, from the extension department of the University, at Lawrence.

During the campaign for family enrollment, speaking engagements were made from the district office in Kansas City, Mo., for twenty-five speakers who presented 161 addresses in an area fairly well covering the larger part of the state of Kansas. These addresses were given to large and enthusiastic audiences, who were thoroughly aroused to the necessity of making important sacrifices in order to win the war.

History shows that Kansas was the first among the states in the number of enrollments and in the number of places visited by speakers sent out by the Speakers' Bureau.

In November, 1917, the Committee on Public Information of the National Council of Defense perfected a speaking division, which sent out to chairmen of state councils of defense that a speakers' bureau be established to cooperate with the national body. Using the Kansas Speakers' Bureau for a basis, the president of the state Council perfected this Speakers' Bureau.

After the resignation of Dr. H. J. Waters as food administrator, Walter P. Innes was appointed to take his place, and the Speakers' Bureau cooperated with him in the conservation of food in the state of Kansas.

At about the same time the chairman of the Women's Division of the National Council, at Washington, desired the chairman, Mrs. D. W. Mulvane, to name an educational committee. In order to further war activities she named the members of the Speakers' Bureau as such committee. Thus the Speakers' Bureau became the central educational agency, not only in the state of Kansas, but functioning with the Council of National Defense in Washington.

Quoting from the report of E. C. Johnson, chairman of the Speakers' Bureau:

"The first important act of the Speakers' Bureau was to bring the Kansas war workers together in a big war conclave at Topeka, January 17 and 18, 1918. Leaders from the State Council of Defense sent out to their clientele letters of personal invitation, asking each one to acknowledge the invitation at once, and let nothing prevent an acceptance. Those who sent out such invitations were the president of the State Council of Defense, the dean of extension in the State Agricultural College, the director of extension in the State University, the fuel administrator for Kansas, the food administrator for Kansas, and the secretary of the organization of Kansas municipalities. Gov. Arthur Capper sent an official appointment as delegate to each one thus invited. As a result there were registered in attendance at this conference from outside the city of Topeka more than 700 delegates, representing every section of the state.

"A program to emphasize every phase of Kansas war activities and participation in the war had been prepared by the Speakers' Bureau, in which noted men and women of the state and nation took part. The conference was signally honored by the presence of the attorney-general of Great Britain, whose soul-stirring address on the participation and unity of purpose of England, France, Italy and the United States in

the war of liberation for all nations will long be remembered and treasured in the hearts of those present. The program in full as presented follows:

### KANSAS WAR CONFERENCE.

#### PROGRAM.

*Thursday Forenoon, January 17.*

- 10:00 Business meeting of Kansas State Council of Defense with chairmen of county councils.

*Thursday Afternoon, January 17.*

- 2:30 Meeting called to order by the governor of Kansas.  
 Invocation, Dr. Wilbur N. Mason, of the State Board of Administration.  
 Address, Gov. Arthur Capper.  
 "Training Our National Army," by an officer of the National army.  
 Training Camp Activities:  
 "Inside the Camps," E. B. Pratt, general secretary Y. M. C. A., Camp Funston.  
 "Outside the Camps," F. B. Barnes, district representative of the Training Camp Activities Commission, in charge Camp Funston and Fort Leavenworth districts.  
 "The Home Guard," Adjutant General Charles S. Huffman, Topeka.

*Thursday Evening, January 17.*

Gov. ARTHUR CAPPER, presiding.

- 7:30 Address, Dr. George E. Vincent.  
 Address, Miss Harriet Vittum, Chicago, Woman's Division of Illinois.  
 Address, Sir Frederick E. Smith, attorney-general of Great Britain.

*Friday Forenoon, January 18.*

Dr. E. J. KULP, Topeka, presiding.

- 9:00 "Kansas Fuel Administration," Hon. Emerson Carey, Hutchinson, Federal fuel administrator for Kansas.  
 "Kansas Food Administration," Hon. Walter P. Innes, Wichita, Federal food administrator for Kansas.  
 "Federal Food Administration," Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, Washington, member Inter-allied War Conference at Paris.

*Friday Afternoon, January 18.*

Dean E. C. JOHNSON, presiding.

- 2:30 "War Time Savings," Hon. Peter Goebel, in charge of War Time Saving campaign for Kansas.  
 "War Service on the Farm," H. M. Hill, La Fontaine, Kan.  
 "The Labor Situation on the Farm," E. E. Frizell, Larned, Kan.  
 Address, Hon. S. M. Brewster, attorney-general for Kansas.

*Friday Evening, January 18.*

Dr. H. J. WATERS, chairman Kansas State Council of Defense, presiding.

- 8:00 "Readjustments in Education to Meet War Emergencies," Chancellor Frank Strong, State University.  
 "Readjustments in Public Schools as a Result of the War," Supt. W. D. Ross, Topeka.  
 "Price Fixing," Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, Harvard University.  
 "Universal Service Through the Red Cross," Hon. Henry J. Allen, Wichita.

SECTIONAL PROGRAMS.

5:30 p. m. Dinner conferences, Thursday and Friday.

*Thursday.*

*Food Production and Conservation Section.*

Secretary J. C. MOHLER, State Board of Agriculture and Council of Defense, presiding.

"What Kansas Should Do in 1918 in Food Production," Dean Wm. Jardine, Kansas State Agricultural College, chairman Committee on Agriculture, State Council of Defense.

"The Basis of Price Interpretation," State Food Administrator Walter P. Innes, Wichita.

"Food Conservation and Substitution," Mary Pierce Van Zile, dean of Home Economics, Kansas State Agricultural College.

*War Education Section.*

Edw. C. JOHNSON, chairman Speakers' Bureau of the Kansas State Council of Defense and Federal Food Administration for Kansas, presiding.

"Coördinating Speakers' Campaigns," Arthur E. Betser, Speakers' Bureau of Council of National Defense.

"An Educational War Program," Dr. H. J. Waters, chairman Kansas State Council of Defense.

"How the Church Can Help in the War Program," Dr. E. J. Kulp, pastor First Methodist Church, Topeka.

"The Service of the Four-Minute Men," Hon. Mac Martin, National Four-minute Men Movement.

"Local Four-minute Service," Walter A. Johnson, chairman Four-minute Men, Topeka.

*Red Cross and Women's Division, Council of Defense.*

MRS. D. W. MULVANE, presiding.

"The Work of the Women's Division of a State Council," Miss Harriet Vittum, Chicago.

"Plans for the Home Economics Division," Mary Pierce Van Zile, Manhattan.

"Practical Suggestions in Child Welfare for the War Period," Dr. Lydia Allen DeVilbiss, chief of Child Hygiene, State Board of Health, Topeka.

"Women's War Service in Industrial Centers," Miss Linna E. Bresette, secretary State Welfare Commission.

"Women's Work in the Camps," Miss Winifred Wygall.  
Reports of organizations of women engaged in war work.

*Friday.*

*War-time School Activities Section.*

W. H. JOHNSON, president State Teachers' Association, presiding.

"The Public Schools," State Supt. W. D. Ross, Topeka.

"The Normal Schools," President Thomas W. Butcher, Emporia.

"The University and State Agricultural College," Director F. R. Hamilton, Lawrence.

"Meeting the War Time Demand for Teachers," Dean F. J. Kelly, Lawrence.

*Council of Defense Section.*

DR. H. J. WATERS, president of the Kansas State Council of Defense, presiding.

"The Scope of the Work of the Council of National Defense," Hon. Guernsey E. Newlin, Washington, D. C.

"The Work of County Councils of Defense in Western Kansas," Dr. W. A. Lewis, Hays, vice president Kansas State Council of Defense for the sixth district.



"The Duties of a County Chairman," C. C. Russell, Garnett, county chairman Anderson county.

"The Community Council in War Service," Walter Burr, secretary Speakers' Bureau, Kansas State Council of Defense.

#### *War Savings Section.*

Governor ARTHUR CAPPER, presiding.

"A War Savings Program for Kansas," Peter W. Goebel, Kansas City, Chairman War Savings Committee for Kansas.

"The Kansas Banker and the Savings Program," Walter Wilson, Topeka, state bank commissioner.

#### *County Fuel Administration Section.*

EMERSON CAREY, Federal Fuel Administrator for Kansas, presiding.

"State Fuel Situation," Emerson Carey, Hutchinson, fuel administrator.

"Handling the Fuel Situation in a County," county chairmen.

"The state war conference so stirred and inspired the leaders who were in attendance that there arose at once a demand to have similar conferences throughout the state. The State Council of Defense delegated to the Speakers' Bureau the task of arranging for them. Twelve war conferences, each of two days' duration, were planned in cities so chosen as to accommodate every section of the state, as follows: Horton, Ottawa, Council Grove, Clay Center, Salina, Downs, Colby, Scott City, Dodge City, El Dorado, Pratt, and Parsons.

"These conferences were honored by the presence of speakers from official Washington, who rendered splendid service. In addition, this, the middle of the Middle West, has local speakers—men and women who do not know the meaning of 'apathy' when the nation's welfare is at stake. Following are the names of some of this group who were scheduled on the programs of the war conferences: Dr. H. J. Waters, Kansas City; Dr. A. M. Brodie, Wichita; Mr. C. E. Pyle, Parsons; Dean E. C. Johnson, Manhattan; Mr. E. E. Frizell, Larned; Mrs. D. W. Mulvane, Topeka; Chancellor Frank Strong, Lawrence; President Thomas W. Butcher, Emporia; President W. M. Jardine, Manhattan; Mr. P. W. Goebel, Kansas City; Mr. Emerson Carey, Hutchinson; Director F. R. Hamilton, Lawrence; Dr. E. J. Kulp, Topeka; Mr. Will S. Thompson, Hutchinson, and Secretary J. C. Mohler, Topeka.

"The Federal Food Administration sent into the state for this series of conferences six speakers. These formed two teams of three persons each. The tour of the team composed of Hon. Roscoe Mitchell, special commissioner to England and France, Prof. Sherman Davis, and Miss Elizabeth Kelly, of the Federal Food Administration, was managed by Mr. C. C. Iseley, of Cimarron. The tour of the team composed of Dr. R. L. Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford University and first assistant to Herbert Hoover, Hon. Everett Colby, special commissioner to England and France, and Miss Cora E. Binzel of the Federal Food Administration, was managed by Rev. Wm. F. Harding, of Marion. Mr. Harding and Mr. Iseley worked untiringly for the success of the conferences and in certain instances where out-of-state speakers were incapacitated or belated these gentlemen, who were otherwise the conductors of the 'tours,' creditably took their places on the program.

"Lieut. Paul Perigord, of the French army, representing the French High Commission to the United States, addressed the conferences at all but two of these points."

The success of the conferences and the enthusiasm and approval of the crowds that met the speakers from Washington at last convinced the nation that the so-called "apathy of the Middle West" did not exist in reality. At these conferences the speakers dwelt upon the causes of the

war, its history, the food needs of the allies, and the relation of the United States to the war. While much of this talk was a repetition and somewhat monotonous to those in the war service, it nevertheless served not only to arouse enthusiasm but caused the people of the state to take a deeper grip upon the war situation.

The practical results of these conferences were observed too in the economy of food, the development of production, and the expression of a willingness of the people to sacrifice everything necessary for the winning of the war.

Immediately following these big conferences the educational propaganda went on with greater impulse. The Speakers' Bureau issued a handbook entitled "Community Action in a Government at War." About 250 volunteer speakers were secured and booked throughout the state. These speakers visited more than one thousand communities and helped to "keep the home fires burning" in over 99 out of the 105 counties in the state. More than three hundred thousand people of the state of Kansas attended these community meetings. Meetings were held not only in the town halls and churches of the larger towns, but in the school-houses of the rural communities. Any speaker who could project suddenly upon the imaginations of men the picture of "licking the kaiser" would receive an uproarious burst of enthusiasm.

During the war the Speakers' Bureau, being in close coöperation with the authorities at Washington, was able to schedule speaking engagements for a number of distinguished representatives sent out from headquarters. Among these were Major Robert S. Massie, of the Canadian army; Sergeant Lewis S. Blythe, one of Pershing's volunteers from France; Capt. R. Muir Allan, of the British army; Lieut. Bruno Rosselli, of the Italian army, and Lieut. Paul Perigord, mentioned before.

Upon the whole the Speakers' Bureau rendered a tremendous service to the cause of winning the war, due largely to the energetic members of the bureau and the volunteer speakers, some of whom spent a large part of their time in the field. Notable among the volunteer speakers were William Harding, of Marion; C. C. Iseley, of Cimmaron; Rev. A. S. Hale of Lincoln; and Rev. J. P. Clark, of Oberlin. The following is the list of the Kansas volunteer war speakers serving in one or more meetings:

Rev. A. G. Alexander, Coldwater.  
Mr. S. S. Alexander, Kingman.  
Mr. C. E. Allderice, Coldwater.  
Rev. G. R. Anderson, Cherryvale.  
Rev. George F. Armington, Salina.  
Rev. Carl G. Aue, Emporia.  
Rev. W. G. Baker, Kinsley.  
Rev. Wm. M. Balch, Neodesha.  
Rev. A. M. Barker, Cherryvale.  
Rev. Joel A. Barker, Osawatimie.  
Prof. E. R. Barrett, Emporia.  
Rev. J. E. Bartholomew, Clyde.  
Mr. Samuel E. Bartlett, Ellsworth.  
Rev. James R. Beard, Downs.  
Rev. Samuel Beese, Offerle.  
Rev. J. C. Beitel, Wichita.  
Rev. F. B. Beltz, Culver.

Mr. John S. Bird, Hays.  
Mr. H. E. Birdsong, Emporia.  
Rev. Jas. P. Blackledge, Onaga.  
Dean F. W. Blackmar, University of Kansas.  
Rev. J. M. Bolton, Culver.  
Rev. W. Roy Bradley, Madison.  
President W. A. Brandenburg, State Manual Training Normal, Pittsburg.  
Mr. C. C. Brannon, Fontana.  
Mr. A. L. Breakie, Pawnee Rock.  
Mrs. Winifred Breakey, Burlington.  
Attorney-general S. M. Brewster, Topeka.  
Rev. Edward Bridwell, Delphos.  
Rev. James M. Briggs, Ransom.  
Rev. T. M. Brimlow, Logan.  
Mr. F. W. Brinkerhoff, Pittsburg.  
Dr. A. M. Brodie, Wichita.

- Rev. F. Barr Brown, Marysville.  
 Rev. U. S. Brown, Norton.  
 Rev. J. E. Bryan, Cottonwood Falls.  
 Mr. C. W. Burch, Salina.  
 Prof. Don. L. Burk, Kansas State  
   Agricultural College, Manhattan.  
 Rev. W. V. Burns, Great Bend.  
 Mrs. W. V. Burns, Great Bend.  
 Rev. Robert D. Bussey, Muscotah.  
 President Thomas W. Butcher, Kansas  
   State Normal, Emporia.  
 Mr. Henry L. Carey, Dodge City.  
 Rev. John A. Carlson, Clay Center.  
 Mr. Byrd H. Clark, Erie.  
 Rev. Chester M. Clark, Pittsburg.  
 Rev. George P. Clark, Randall.  
 Rev. J. P. Clark, Oberlin.  
 Mr. F. W. Coleman, Oskaloosa.  
 Superintendent M'Edna Corbet, Topeka.  
 Mr. J. D. Curtis, Yates Center.  
 Rev. Claude K. Davis, Harper.  
 Mr. O. W. Dawson, Great Bend.  
 Mr. C. S. Denison, Pittsburg.  
 Dr. Lydia Allen DeVilbiss, State Board of  
   Health, Topeka.  
 Rev. Paul M. Dinsmore, Clay Center.  
 Rev. Wilbert E. Dull, Lenora.  
 Rev. Wm. M. Dye, Overbrook.  
 Miss Helen N. Eacker, Lawrence.  
 Rev. Wm. Eldien, Leonardville.  
 Rev. A. S. Embree, Topeka.  
 Rev. Father Emmeram, Herndon.  
 Rev. J. Carroll Everett, Paola.  
 Rev. F. C. Everitt, Osborne.  
 Mr. Albert Faulconer, Arkansas City.  
 Rev. A. D. Faupell, Glade.  
 Rev. Edw. Fickinger, Greenleaf.  
 Mr. C. W. Fielder, Wilson.  
 Mrs. J. B. Fields, Alma.  
 Rev. S. M. Finch, Buffalo.  
 Rev. S. A. Fisher, Harlan.  
 Rev. Harry Fleisher, Long Island.  
 Rev. R. E. Fleming, Fredonia.  
 Rev. A. D. Folker, County Agricultural  
   Agent, Topeka.  
 Mr. H. H. Fowler, Erie.  
 Rev. J. W. Frame, Kendall.  
 Superintendent H. I. French, El Dorado.  
 Rev. W. L. Fry, Ellis.  
 Rev. N. S. Gardner, Dighton.  
 Rev. E. E. Gale, McDonald.  
 Rev. W. M. Gardner, Arkansas City.  
 Mrs. H. O. Garvey, Topeka.  
 Mr. Leo T. Gibbens, Scott City.  
 Rev. C. E. Gilligan, St. Paul.  
 Rev. E. H. Given, Topeka.  
 Rev. Harry A. Gordon, Fort Scott.  
 Rev. A. L. Goudy, Partridge.  
 Rev. C. F. Granere, Clifton.  
 Rev. S. H. Gray, Neosho Falls.  
 Mr. Harry C. Green, Topeka.  
 Mr. H. C. Gresham, Parker.  
 Mr. Jas. H. Guy, Topeka.  
 Rev. A. S. Hale, Lincoln.  
 Director F. R. Hamilton, Lawrence.  
 Rev. William C. Hanson, Lenexa.  
 Rev. E. O. Harbour, Republic City.  
 Rev. Wm. F. Harding, Marion.  
 Rev. E. W. Harrison, Wilsey.  
 Rev. Joseph H. Harvey, Pittsburg.  
 Rev. Henry J. Hassard, Cedarvale.  
 Rev. L. V. Hassell, Woodston.  
 Rev. A. A. Hedges, Dighton.  
 Rev. Father Henry, Plainville.  
 Rev. J. E. Henshaw, Newton.  
 Rev. Hubert C. Herring, Wichita.  
 Rev. L. C. Hicks, Scandia.  
 Rev. J. Sherman Hill, Paola.  
 Rev. O. K. Hobson, Frankfort.  
 Rev. V. L. Hodson, Lucas.  
 Rev. C. E. Holcombe, Valley Falls.  
 Rev. John A. Holmes, Burns.  
 Mr. C. M. Holmquist, Hays.  
 Prof. E. L. Holton, Kansas State Agricultural  
   College, Manhattan.  
 Miss Catherine A. Huffman, Enterprise.  
 Rev. L. E. Humphrey, Hoxie.  
 Superintendent G. H. Hower, Lincoln.  
 Mr. C. C. Isely, Cimarron.  
 Mr. J. W. Isely, Dodge City.  
 Rev. Frank D. Jackson, Alma.  
 Mr. J. T. Jarrell, Topeka.  
 Mr. Geo. A. Jeffrey, Wichita.  
 Rev. Frank Jennings, Lawrence.  
 Rev. G. E. Jennison, Penaloza.  
 Mr. Chas. F. Johnson, Leonardville.  
 Dean E. C. Johnson, Kansas State  
   Agricultural College, Manhattan.  
 Rev. D. J. M. Jones, Topeka.  
 Rev. J. Herbert Jones, Topeka.  
 Mr. O. A. Joneson, Cherryvale.  
 Prof. J. E. Kamneyer, Kansas State  
   Agricultural College, Manhattan.  
 Mr. J. M. Keegan, Great Bend.  
 Mr. Charles G. Kelly, Langdon.  
 Rev. W. E. Kelly, Harper.  
 Rev. S. E. Kennedy, Leavenworth.  
 Professor H. L. Kent, Kansas State  
   Agricultural College, Manhattan.  
 Rev. L. A. Kerr, Phillipsburg.  
 Rev. Albion King, Winfield.  
 Rev. C. F. Kilphart, Holton.  
 Rev. P. B. Knepp, Effingham.  
 Rev. E. J. Kulp, Topeka.  
 Mr. B. R. Kungle, Macksville.  
 Mr. L. J. Lamar, McFarland.  
 Superintendent Genevieve Lancaster,  
   Scott City.  
 Mr. Walter A. Layton, Osborne.  
 Mr. Chester Leasure, Hutchinson.  
 Mr. J. Lewis, Hays.  
 Superintendent W. H. Livers, Mankato.



- Mrs. Cassie D. Livingston, Marion.  
 Rev. S. H. Lough, Baldwin.  
 Mr. E. E. McAferty, Robinson.  
 Mr. E. A. McFarland, Lincoln.  
 Rev. F. M. McDonald, Kensington.  
 Mr. R. S. McGowen, Anthony.  
 Prof. W. A. McKeever, Kansas University,  
 Lawrence.  
 Rev. O. U. McProud, Axtell.  
 Rev. D. B. McGee, Ellsworth.  
 Rev. Father John Maher, Salina.  
 Rev. A. M. Mahaffee, Severy.  
 Rev. Frederick Maier, Caldwell.  
 Rev. C. W. Marlin, Topeka.  
 Rev. H. C. Marston, Jennings.  
 Mr. J. T. Martin, Hanover.  
 Rev. J. P. Martyn, Caney.  
 Rev. J. M. Mason, Caney.  
 Rev. H. B. Mayo, Beloit.  
 Rev. George Brinton Mehl, La Harpe.  
 Rev. Father Michael, Herndon.  
 Rev. C. A. Miles, Florence.  
 Superintendent J. W. Miley, Girard.  
 Rev. Orley L. Miller, Centralia.  
 Rev. C. H. Mitchell, Americus.  
 Mrs. Hattie Moore Mitchell, Pittsburg.  
 Rev. Otto M. Moelmer, Ludell.  
 Rev. J. Kansas Morgan, Frontenac.  
 Rev. Willard H. Morgan, Lawrence.  
 Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson.  
 Rev. A. J. Morton, Seneca.  
 Mr. E. R. Moses, Great Bend.  
 Mr. Jas. Mullin, Topeka.  
 Rev. Kyle Murray, McCracken.  
 Rev. Chas. A. Nash, Carbondale.  
 Rev. T. A. Nichols, Oskaloosa.  
 Rev. Aug. A. Norden, Scandia.  
 Rev. Ol. E. Olson, Burdick.  
 Rev. Neal Overman, Augusta.  
 Rev. E. M. Paddleford, Topeka.  
 Mr. Lester Parker, Oberlin.  
 Rev. A. W. Pannell, El Dorado.  
 Rev. F. M. Peek, Valley Falls.  
 Rev. Jas. P. Peden, Greensburg.  
 Mr. C. E. Pile, Parsons.  
 Rev. Father Placid, Atwood.  
 Rev. Robert A. Potter, Towanda.  
 Rev. Jas. M. Powell, Salina.  
 Mrs. Noble Prentiss, Topeka.  
 Rev. G. Jay Rhodes, Colony.  
 Rev. James G. Roberts, Alton.  
 Mrs. M. T. Roche, Clay Center.  
 Rev. W. M. Rogers, Overbrook.  
 Dr. Walter H. Rollins, President Fairmount  
 College, Wichita.  
 State Superintendent W. D. Ross, Topeka.  
 Rev. O. N. Roth, Wichita.  
 Rev. C. H. Ruff, Burdett.  
 Rev. R. G. Runge, Ludell.  
 Judge J. C. Ruppenthal, Russell.  
 Rev. A. L. Sampson, Strong City.  
 Rev. W. E. Scott, Culver.  
 Rev. W. A. Sharp, El Dorado.  
 Rev. B. A. Silverthorne, Bronson.  
 Rev. J. B. Sites, Atwood.  
 Rev. F. G. Smith, Selden.  
 Rev. James A. Smith, Concordia.  
 Rev. L. R. Smith, Springhill.  
 Mr. A. Solt, Holton.  
 Rev. C. L. Sorg, Newton.  
 Rev. L. R. South, Cherryvale.  
 Rev. M. R. Starbuck, St. Francis.  
 Mr. E. C. Steeper, McLouth.  
 Rev. F. N. Stelson, Luray.  
 Mr. Robert Stone, Topeka.  
 Prof. V. L. Strickland, State Agricultural  
 College, Manhattan.  
 Chancellor Frank Strong, University of  
 Kansas, Lawrence.  
 Rev. J. H. Sutton, Whiting.  
 Mr. H. C. Sweet, Stockton.  
 Rev. W. W. Tait, Miltonvale.  
 Mr. L. L. Taylor, Dodge City.  
 Hon. Will S. Thompson, Hutchinson.  
 Rev. E. C. Thorpe, Lyndon.  
 Rev. H. E. Toothaker, Ottawa.  
 Rev. J. R. Treganza, St. Paul.  
 Rev. L. B. Tremain, Solomon.  
 Rev. G. Bennett Van Buskirk, Wathena.  
 Rev. J. W. Van Dewalker, Washington.  
 Rev. H. L. Virden, Winfield.  
 Rev. Eli Walker, Stockton.  
 Rev. A. E. Wardner, Hiawatha.  
 Rev. W. T. Warnock, Mayfield.  
 Rev. Frank Warren, Council Grove.  
 Superintendent Charles R. Weeks, Hays.  
 Rev. G. M. West, Frankfort.  
 Rev. J. T. Wheeler, Spivey.  
 Rev. John M. White, Goddard.  
 Rev. R. A. White, Atwood.  
 Rev. V. V. Whitsitt, Norcatur.  
 Mrs. E. G. Wickware, Larned.  
 Rev. O. N. Wiles, Covert.  
 Rev. Charles Williams, McDonald.  
 Rev. J. E. Wilson, Pittsburg.  
 Rev. I. A. Wilson, White City.  
 Rev. F. M. Witham, Gem.  
 Rev. B. C. Wolf, Kensington.  
 Rev. H. W. Wolfe, Chardon.  
 Rev. W. R. Woodward, Barnard.  
 Rev. Ralph W. Wyrick, Bucklin.  
 Mr. J. A. Yates, Pittsburg.  
 Mr. W. J. Yeoman, Ness City.  
 Mr. Andrew J. York, Peoria.  
 Mr. Imri Zumwalt, Bonner Springs.

**THE SEED-WHEAT COMMITTEE.**

L. H. WULFEKUHLE, Chairman.

WALTER E. WILSON, Custodian.

C. V. TOPPING, Secretary.

T. D. HAMMATT, Office Manager.

**MEMBERS.**

P. W. Goebel, Kansas City, Kan., President of the American Bankers' Association.

Governor Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.

Walter E. Wilson, State Bank Commissioner, Topeka, Kan.

Henry Lassen, Wichita, Kan.

Maurice McAuliffe, Salina, Kan., President of the Farmers' Union.

T. B. Kennedy, Junction City, Kan., President of the Kansas Bankers' Association.

T. J. Sweeney, Lawrence, Kan., President Kansas State Bankers' Association.

H. J. Waters, President of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

L. H. Wulfekuhler, Leavenworth, Kan.

Early in the summer of 1917, following the harvesting of the small crop of wheat of that year, a demand developed for seed for the crop of 1918 from farmers who were without seed and were not in position to purchase seed in sufficient quantities to sow the increased acreages called for by the Federal government.

To meet the situation a seed-wheat committee was appointed. This committee, acting under instructions from the Council of Defense, called for subscriptions to a fund to be used for the purchase of seed wheat to be loaned to farmers unable to secure seed otherwise, the charge being fixed at one-fifth of the crop harvested from such seed in 1918.

The fund raised was \$89,557.66, of which \$71,280 was secured from miscellaneous sources and \$18,277.66 through local committees in Gray, Hodgeman and Rooks counties.

The seed purchased, about 40,000 bushels, or enough to seed about 54,000 acres, was distributed in the territory in which the demand was most urgent (Finney, Haskell, Ford, Meade, Hodgeman, Gray, Rooks, and Trego counties), through the following local agents of the seed-wheat committee, C. C. Isely, Cimarron; R. H. Wilson, Jetmore; F. M. Smith, Stockton; and W. C. P. Rhoades, Wa Keeney, men who served most efficiently and entirely without remuneration.

The following were the rules adopted by the seed-wheat committee, under which the fund was distributed:

**RULES ADOPTED BY THE SEED-WHEAT COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL  
OF DEFENSE.**

The Kansas Council of Defense has created a state seed-wheat committee, the persons constituting such committee being the following: P. W. Goebel, of Kansas City, Kan., president of the American Bankers' Association; Governor Arthur Capper, of Topeka, Kan.; Walter E. Wilson, bank commissioner, Topeka, Kan.; Henry Lassen, of Wichita, Kan.; Maurice McAuliffe, of Salina, president of the Farmers' Union; T. B. Kennedy, of Junction City, president of the Kansas Bankers' Association; T. J. Sweeney, of Lawrence, president of the Kansas State Bankers' Association; H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; L. H. Wulfekuhler, of Leavenworth, Kan.

1. The purpose for which such committee is created is to provide a fund with which to purchase seed wheat during the year of 1917 and to distribute the same to such county organizations as the committee may designate and which comply with these rules.

2. The fund so created shall be known as the "crop-share fund." It shall be under the direct supervision of the state seed-wheat committee

of the Council in conjunction with the state auditor as hereinafter provided. The estimated amount to be secured for the fund is two million (\$2,000,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

3. The state bank commissioner is hereby designated as the trustee of this fund, the state treasurer as custodian, and the state auditor as the auditor of the fund. Should the present state bank commissioner or state treasurer or state auditor retire from his office, then his successor in office shall succeed him in the position as designated in this rule. Should the state bank commissioner at any time be unable to act as trustee his successor shall be named by a majority vote of the state seed-wheat committee.

4. In case of any vacancy in the membership of the state seed-wheat committee the remaining members of such committee shall elect others to fill such vacancy.

5. The state seed-wheat committee reserves the right to refuse or accept any funds subscribed, or make any distribution of seed wheat requested, or part thereof, as in its judgment may be best.

6. In view of the fact that the subscriptions to this fund are voluntary, it is agreed by the parties who subscribe thereto, or who derive benefit therefrom, that the committee shall not be liable personally, except for want of the use of its best judgment in the management of the funds.

7. The state seed-wheat committee may appoint such agents or representatives as in its opinion may be necessary to buy seed wheat and attend to the distribution and sowing of the same, and the care, harvesting and sale of the crop derived therefrom.

8. All moneys subscribed to said fund shall be paid to the bank commissioner of Kansas, as trustee, and by him deposited with the state treasurer as custodian, subject to the order of said trustee, and audited by the state auditor. All moneys due said fund repaid by those receiving seed wheat or derived from the sale of crops shall be paid to the trustee, who shall deposit the same in said fund with the state treasurer as custodian as aforesaid. All of said fund shall, on November 1, 1918, or as soon thereafter as practicable, be distributed *pro rata* to those who have advanced money for such fund.

9. Residents of any county desiring that seed wheat (to be purchased with said fund) be furnished within such county shall form a county organization to be known as \_\_\_\_\_ County Seed-Wheat Committee, which shall be subject to the approval of the state seed-wheat committee. Such county organization shall consist in the main of at least two bankers, two farmers, the county farm agent, if any, and such millers, grain men and other individuals as the state seed-wheat committee may approve. The county seed-wheat committee shall organize by electing a chairman, a secretary-treasurer and such other officers as they may desire.

10. The several members of such county seed-wheat committee shall personally sign a certificate acknowledging their membership in such committee and certifying to the names and addresses of the chairman and secretary-treasurer upon blanks furnished by the state seed-wheat committee, and forward the same to the bank commissioner, trustee, Topeka.

11. The duties of each county seed-wheat committee shall be as follows:

(a) To organize its county, determine the seed-wheat requirements of the farmers in excess of the local supply or ability to supply, and place orders for the same with the state seed-wheat committee, at Topeka.

(b) To collect a fund and deposit same in a bank within said county subject to the draft of the trustee provided for in these rules. Such fund shall be at least 20 per cent of the total amount to be furnished for seed wheat in said county, under the plan contemplated by these rules.



(c) When shipment of seed wheat arrives at its destination in the county the responsibility for its custody and distribution shall rest with the county seed-wheat committee.

(d) The county seed-wheat committee shall be responsible to the state seed-wheat committee for the proper preparation of the seed bed, sowing of the seed furnished, cultivation, harvesting, threshing and sale of the state seed-wheat committee's share of the crop, and the payment of the proceeds to the said trustee.

(e) The county seed-wheat committee shall see that the state seed-wheat committee is protected in its share of the crop, and in case of a tenant that the state seed-wheat committee be protected coordinately with the landlord; that the proper share-crop agreements are executed by the farmer in favor of said trustee and countersigned by the chairman of the county seed-wheat committee, and in case of a tenant that the landlord's agreement be duly executed; such agreement to be made in triplicate before any seed is delivered and upon blanks to be furnished by the state seed-wheat committee, one copy to be retained by the farmer, one by the county seed-wheat committee and the third to be delivered at once, when signed, to the bank commissioner at Topeka.

12. Seed wheat will be furnished to the county seed-wheat committee at its actual cost, plus freight and the necessary expense of delivery, postage, telegraph, telephone, clerk hire and travel.

13. No seed wheat shall be furnished in a county in which the county seed-wheat committee has not furnished a substantial amount of money to be used for the purchase of the seed wheat for that county. Such amount shall not be less than 20 per cent of the total amount of seed-wheat fund needed in the county, or a larger per cent as the state seed-wheat committee may require. Such per cent required, shall, by the county seed-wheat committee, be deposited in banks in such county, subject to the draft of the trustee herein named, to be used for the purchase of seed wheat. The county seed-wheat committee shall at all times keep the trustee informed of the amount of such deposit in each bank.

14. It is understood that the state seed-wheat committee will furnish as much of the seed wheat in any county entitled thereto as its available funds permit *pro rata* with the general fund for the state.

15. Immediately upon collecting the proceeds of the sale of any share of a crop it shall be the duty of the county seed-wheat committee to remit to the said trustee at Topeka such portion thereof as the money furnished by said trustee from the state seed-wheat fund in such county bears to the total amount invested for seed wheat furnished in such county from the said fund and the fund created within such county.

16. In case any wheat purchased by the assistance of the fund and delivered to any county be not used, the same shall be disposed of as may be directed by the state seed-wheat committee, and the proceeds thereof be remitted to the trustee and the county fund in proportion to the respective amounts invested therein from said funds respectively.

17. All communications shall be addressed to the State Seed Wheat Committee, Council of Defense, Topeka, Kan.

18. All crop-share contracts shall be on the basis of one-fifth of all crops in favor of the trustee, f. o. b. cars or elevators at the station designated in the contract; and all deliveries of the one-fifth share crop must be made to such station before November 1, 1918, unless the state seed-wheat committee shall extend the time in writing, and the county seed-wheat committee shall sell the said one-fifth share of the crop at the market price on the day of delivery at the station and forward the funds due the state seed-wheat committee immediately to the said trustee. The county seed-wheat committee shall be responsible for the faithful, prompt and efficient supervision and collection of proceeds due the state seed-wheat committee and the remittance thereof.

The season of 1918 was markedly unfavorable in this section of the state, and the proceeds due the fund from the crop of 1918 was but \$7,030.42.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE KANSAS STATE  
COUNCIL OF DEFENSE SEED-WHEAT FUND.

*Receipts.*

From 224 subscriptions in various amounts .....	\$71,280.00
Local subscriptions:	
Gray county .....	14,900.00
Hodgeman county .....	2,000.00
Rooks county .....	1,377.66
Proceeds one-fifth crop share:	
Gray and adjoining counties .....	3,504.46
Hodgeman county .....	132.76
Rooks county .....	962.97
Trego county .....	2,430.23
Total .....	\$96,588.08

*Disbursements.*

To Gray county and parts of Finney, Haskell, Ford, Meade and Hodgeman counties for purchase of seed wheat, C. C. Isely, Cimarron, county agent .....	\$45,000.00
To Hodgeman county for purchase of seed wheat, R. H. Wil- son, Jetmore, county agent .....	21,944.28
To Rooks county for purchase of seed wheat, F. M. Smith, Stockton, county agent .....	6,359.99
To Trego county for purchase of seed wheat, W. C. P. Rhoades, Wa Keeney, county agent .....	6,895.74
Expenses, miscellaneous .....	777.96
Distribution to subscribers of 17.43 per cent of amounts sub- scribed .....	15,610.11
Total .....	\$96,588.08

Respectfully submitted,      WALTER E. WILSON,  
Bank Commissioner (Trustee).

COMMITTEE ON UTILIZATION AND ECONOMY.

Mrs. MAY BELLEVILLE BROWN.

The lines along which the Committee on Utilization and Economy worked were as follows:

1. To encourage the more intelligent selection, preparation and utilization of food.

2. To urge the importance of marketing methods, and the regulation of abuses due to overcharging.

3. The enforcement of simple home health rules, encouragement of the conservation of energy, and especially to discourage the waste of energy through excitement and unnecessary fatigue.

4. To encourage the adoption of simple standards of dress, taking greater care of clothing, and the more general remodelling of materials; the intelligent placing of discarded clothing where it may render the greatest service; the simplifying of laundry and cleaning problems; and

particularly discouraging extravagance due to the purchase of expensive clothing and the slavish following of fads in dress.

5. To encourage the simplifying of social affairs, and inexpensive menus, abstinence from lavishness and ostentation in all recreation activities. To discourage the too frequent attendance upon places of amusement, because such attendances are extravagant and nerve destroying. To encourage a proper amount of relaxation and pleasure for everyone, and for the establishment of free concerts and other means of furnishing the same at the least expense of money and effort.

6. To encourage the utilization of all sources of available power for carrying on the local work of the Council of Defense; the fullest utilization of boy power, girl power, and woman power; the employment in war work of local organization like Sunday school classes, lodges, clubs, and circles organized for social or intellectual purposes.



## COUNTY ACTIVITIES OF STATE COUNCIL.

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### COUNTY WAR-WORK ORGANIZATION.

It is to be regretted that the editor could not obtain more complete records of the details of the county and community organizations. Nearly every county was organized in some form for the promotion of war work; many counties effected the county organizations as suggested by the State Council of Defense and ably carried on by Dean Johnson, chairman of the county and community organizations. The scope of this work is shown in his report, which occurs earlier in this history.

Some of the counties worked through local organizations already established, like the chamber of commerce; some worked under the main direction of the Red Cross; in other counties the food drive was better organized than in others, and finally in some counties new local patriotic organizations were established for the purpose of pushing every phase of the work and support all drives of every kind.

The following is a list of the counties, with rather a meager expression of the work that was really done, except in a few cases:

#### ALLEN COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Charles O. Bolinger, Iola.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—C. H. Apt, chairman, Iola; A. H. Campbell, Iola; George A. Amos, Humboldt; Chas. C. Bolinger, Iola; W. W. Wheeler, Iola.

#### ANDERSON COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—C. S. Jackson, Garnett.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—N. L. Bowman, chairman, Garnett; J. G. Johnson, Garnett; Manford Shoonover, Garnett; C. S. Jackson, Garnett; Mrs. George W. Humberg, Garnett.

#### ATCHISON COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—W. J. Bailey, Atchison.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—J. W. Orr, chairman, Atchison; J. M. Challis, Atchison; C. J. Conlon, Atchison; W. J. Bailey, Atchison; Mrs. B. L. Brockett, Atchison.

#### BARBER COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—T. L. Lindley, Medicine Lodge.

*Members of County Committee.*—J. H. Nickold, Kiowa; W. C. Alford, Hazelton; George Mitchell, Sharon; Jake Mohlz, Hardtner; Keith Simpson, Medicine Lodge; C. F. Butcher, Medicine Lodge; E. W. Stout, Lake City; G. H. Wilmot, Sun City; Lester White, Isabel; S. T. White, Isabel; H. D. Fair, Medicine Lodge.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Seward I. Field, R. L. Lindley, J. N. Tichner, Samuel Griffin, L. L. Osborn.

The chairman's report of the county's activities is as follows: "Our Council of Defense had and did a lot of work. Outside of a number of instances of hoarding wheat and flour, most of our work was collecting on the different drives after the committee appointed for that purpose had failed."

#### BARTON COUNTY.

*Officers.*—President, O. W. Dawson, Great Bend; vice president, C. P. Munns, Hoisington; secretary, C. V. Russell, Great Bend; treasurer, F. A. Moses, Great Bend.

*Executive Committee.*—W. C. Schumacher; C. P. Munns, W. J. Langham, Henry Boyle, Arthur Dring, C. R. Alrich, F. A. Moses, C. L. Gunn, R. C. Russell, O. W. Dawson, Fred Wolf.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—E. C. Cole, chairman, Great Bend; F. V. Russell, Great Bend; A. L. Fenis, Hoisington; C. W. Dawson, Great Bend; Ralph Call, Hoisington.

The president of the Barton County Council of Defense reported that in all the war activities his county met the quota assigned and more. Also a systematic campaign was made to increase agricultural production, with good results. The county had two strong uniformed companies of Home Guards, in the city of Great Bend and at Pawnee Rock, which did good service.

#### BOURBON COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Rev. George S. Fulcher, Fort Scott.

*Members.*—J. T. Macon, A. A. Fairman, O. A. Hayden, W. E. Brooks, F. H. Foster, C. D. Sample, Father Maher, Dr. J. D. Wolf, Sherman Ramsey, Caldwell Davis, J. L. Crist, R. S. Tiernan, Miss Isa Green, Mrs. C. F. Miller, Mrs. W. W. Padgett, George W. Marble, Frank Cunningham, Miss May Hare, Mrs. C. W. Howard, T. W. Atkins.

This council worked in union with the Bourbon County War Board which had been created by the citizens of the county some time before the formation of the Council of Defense.

*County Legal Advisory Board.*—W. P. Dillard, chairman, Fort Scott; C. E. Hulett, Fort Scott; J. J. Crider, Fort Scott; George S. Fulcher, Fort Scott; Mrs. Ray Williams, Fort Scott.

Bourbon county went over its quota in practically every drive. Too much praise cannot be given the faithful men and women who covered their blocks again and again, bringing the citizenship up to the goals. The county was divided on the township and school district unit plan, with faithful workers in charge of each subdivision.

The county raised in the first Red Cross drive \$35,000 and in the second Red Cross drive there was raised \$40,000. One of the most effective Red Cross chapters was maintained in Fort Scott, and a canteen for the soldiers and sailors, hundreds of women giving time to make the needed supplies. Mrs. C. M. Howard was the county chairman of the Red Cross.

Under the direction of Mr. C. F. Miller, as chairman of the Increased Agricultural committee, the acreage in wheat was increased to an unprecedented degree. The figures in the county agent's office show that in 1914 there were 1,150 acres in wheat in Bourbon county, and in 1919 there were 58,000 acres, more than fifty times as many as in 1914.

War meetings were held in schoolhouses before all the drives. Church choirs went out from the larger towns to the outlying districts and held patriotic sings. Great rallies were held in Fort Scott, addressed by soldiers of the American or allied armies. There was no part of the county into which the fire of patriotism was not scattered.

Under the direction of Miss Isa Green, county conservation agent, careful education in food conservation was given. A thrift kitchen was established in Fort Scott. Township meetings were held. A house to house enlistment was made for the conservation of flour and sugar and fats.

BROWN COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Drew McLaughlin, Hiawatha.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—S. F. Newlon, chairman, Hiawatha; F. M. Pearl, Hiawatha; S. L. Ryan, Hiawatha; Drew McLaughlin, Hiawatha; L. L. Hassenpflug, Hiawatha.

BUTLER COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—J. B. Adams, El Dorado.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Granville P. Aikman, chairman, El Dorado; A. L. L. Hamilton, El Dorado; Geo. J. Benson, El Dorado; J. B. Adams, El Dorado; Miss Edith Chesney, El Dorado.

CHASE COUNTY WAR ACTIVITIES.

*Chairman County Council.*—Charles Davis, Cottonwood Falls.

*Members.*—J. U. Massey, secretary-treasurer; W. W. Austin; L. M. Swope; Mrs. J. W. Coverdill.

*Members Legal Advisory Committee.*—Frederick A. Meckel, chairman, Cottonwood Falls; T. H. Grisham, Cottonwood Falls; R. B. Breese, Cottonwood Falls; Chas. E. Davis, Cottonwood Falls; Mrs. L. M. Swope, Cottonwood Falls.

The Chase county council sends the following good reports of its activities:

There was no definite record of the first Red Cross drive kept. The quota for Chase county was \$9,000, and we raised something around \$12,000.

The quota for the second Red Cross drive was the same—\$9,000—and we raised \$14,357.54. Mr. W. W. Austin was county chairman for both drives, and J. U. Massey was war fund cashier for the second drive.

The United War Work campaign, taking in the Salvation Army and the Knights of Columbus, was under the leadership of Mr. Geo. A. Mc-Nee. Our quota for this drive was \$15,000, and we raised \$16,235.47.

The matter of increased agricultural production was under the direction of Mr. Preston Hale, county agent, Chase County Farm Bureau. Mr. Hale and the farm bureau complied with all instructions sent out by the government.

The woman's committee of the Council of Defense was under the leadership of Mrs. J. W. Coverdill, and was very active in the matter of food conservation and increased production. Nearly 1,000 signatures to the food cards were obtained. The county employed a home demonstration emergency agent, who during the year gave 50 food demonstrations, 11 lectures on home economics, formed 13 canning clubs and a cooking club for girls, thus making it possible for every woman to become familiar with practical methods of saving food. War gardens were planted by the school children under the direction of competent leaders. Nearly every resident who could obtain even a few feet of ground planted gardens. The woman's committee also conducted a station for recruiting student nurses. Six nurses volunteered. They also conducted weighing and measuring tests for babies. Many volunteers for various forms of war work were procured by the registration of women, which was the first one of the many tasks assigned to the woman's committee.

There was no permanent record kept of the first Liberty loan drive, but Chase county went over the top. This drive was directed by L. M. Swope. The second, third and fourth Liberty loan drives were under the direction of County Treasurer C. L. Whitcombe, and are as follows: Second Liberty loan, subscribed \$185,850; third Liberty loan, quota \$129,000, subscribed \$198,350; fourth Liberty loan, quota \$312,000, subscribed \$371,450; fifth Victory loan, quota \$257,650, subscribed \$289,250.



Meetings were held for the promotion of patriotism, one on Constitutional day, at which time Congressman Doolittle spoke.

Chase county is glad to report that we had no slackers.

There was no Home Guard organized.

In addition to the above the Chase County Red Cross chapters raised something over \$3,000 by means of auctions and other methods. The Chautauqua Association turned over \$500 in the year of 1918. Chase county has for the past two years had about 2,500 members, secured in the membership campaign, which also netted a like amount.

The High School Y. W. C. A. was called upon to raise \$75 for the purpose of helping establish county Y. W. C. A's. This amount was raised.

The first Y. M. C. A. drive netted about \$3,000 from Chase county. Our quota was about \$2,400.

The High School Y. M. C. A. presented each boy going into the service from Chase county with a New Testament.

The Chase county high school also has the following record:

Liberty loan bought by school.....	\$50.00
War savings stamps bought with receipts of girls' opera.....	83.00
Y. M. C. A. contribution to Y. M. C. A. drive.....	10.00
Y. W. C. A. contribution to Y. M. C. A. drive.....	15.00
Red Cross Christmas box for soldiers by school.....	8.25
Purchases and contributions by students:	
Liberty loan bonds .....	3,200.00
War savings stamps .....	1,765.00
Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. ....	52.85
Red Cross .....	170.00
Additional:	
Number of days boys worked for farmers.....	381½
Amount boys received for work.....	\$672.45
Amount students collected from citizens for local Red Cross (not including student contributions) .....	\$294.00
Sweaters knitted for soldiers by high-school girls.....	20
Pairs of wristlets knitted for soldiers .....	11
Helmets knitted for soldiers .....	10

This does not include contributions or purchases by high-school teachers, or by several students not now enrolled in school, and does not include any purchases during the third Liberty loan. The state superintendent states that Chase county high school ranks third among high schools of Kansas in total amount of war contributions and purchases. Topeka high school ranks first and Fort Scott second. These are much larger high schools, and if the rank was to be determined by enrollment Chase county high school would rank first by a large margin.

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—P. F. Eggen, Sedan.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—J. A. Ferrell, chairman, Sedan; J. H. Brooks, Sedan; W. H. Sproul, Sedan; F. F. Eggen, Sedan; H. R. Fish, Sedan.

The following short report from P. F. Eggen gives a general statement of Chautauqua county's war activities:

In the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army and Knights of Columbus drives we have always done our part, and all that was required from the state organizations.

Also in regard to increased agricultural production and Liberty bond drives this county has always gone "over the top" as well as in the last Victory loan drive. And we had no slackers in this county. Also had a Home Guard in this town.

Will state that Mr. Harry Cox, of Cedar Vale, Kan., was president of the Red Cross in this county; Mr. A. G. Denman, of this city, was president of all the Liberty bond drives; C. W. Spencer, of this city, was president of the Victory loan drive; and Mr. Norman L. Hay, of this city, was chairman of the increased agricultural-production committee, and Dr. Cheney, of this city, president of the Home Guards recruiting.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—H. A. La Rue (resigned), Columbus.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—A. H. Skidmore, chairman, Columbus; S. C. Westcott, Galena; Al. F. Williams, Columbus; C. W. Grant, Columbus; Mrs. C. E. Bartlett, Columbus.

CHEYENNE COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—W. L. Lockwood, St. Francis.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—E. E. Kite, chairman, St. Francis; E. S. Knight, St. Francis; H. T. Santrock, St. Francis; W. L. Lockwood, St. Francis; J. L. Finley, St. Francis.

CLARK COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—G. O. Dakin, Ashland.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—W. W. Harvey, chairman, Ashland; M. G. Stevenson, Minneola; J. B. Hayes, Minneola; G. C. Dakin, Ashland; Mrs. B. L. Stephens, Ashland.

CLAY COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—George W. Hanna, Clay Center.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—W. T. Roche, chairman, Clay Center; George L. Davis, Clay Center; W. P. Anthony, Clay Center; Geo. W. Hanna, Clay Center; J. H. Russell, Clay Center.

CLOUD COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Geo. V. McConahey, Concordia.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—F. W. Sturges, jr., chairman, Concordia; Parke B. Pulsifer, Concordia; A. L. Wilmoth, Concordia; Geo. V. McConahey, Concordia; C. A. Betournoy, Concordia.

COFFEY COUNTY.

*Officers.*—President, C. T. Sherwood, Burlington; vice president, George Crotty; secretary, Mrs. C. T. Sherwood; treasurer, Cora Arnold; secretary War Board, Lola H. Holman.

*Board of Directors.*—J. H. Brown, chairman community council, Gridley; A. D. Finley, chairman community council, Le Roy; D. P. Jones, chairman community council, Lebo; Dr. J. C. Fear, chairman community council, Waverly; L. H. Hannen, chairman community council, Burlington; J. R. Copple, chairman Liberty loan; S. D. Weaver, chairman Red Cross; F. R. Hammond, fuel administrator; C. T. Sherwood, food administrator; N. I. Nesbitt, chairman labor bureau; Mrs. J. H. Hanna, chairman Woman's Council County Defense.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Joe Rolston, chairman, Burlington; J. L. Senior, Waverly; J. I. Wolfe, Burlington; C. T. Sherwood, Burlington; Mrs. D. W. Sanders, Burlington.

COMANCHE COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Charles W. Allerdice, Coldwater.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Jay T. Botts, chairman, Coldwater; Dick H. Rich, Coldwater; W. J. Masemore, Coldwater; Chas. V. Allerdice, Coldwater; Mrs. S. E. Holmes, Coldwater.

The report given for Comanche county is that in all drives, including Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and Liberty bond drives, quotas were all met in full. In the food conservation drives over five hundred people signed the pledge. Coldwater and Protection cities both organized Home Guard companies. The county had the largest wheat acreage in its history.

#### COWLEY COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—C. T. Franks, Winfield.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—A. M. Jackson, chairman, Winfield; E. W. Earhart, Winfield; W. L. Cunningham, Arkansas City; C. T. Franks, Winfield; Ed L. Hepler, Winfield.

#### CRAWFORD COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—W. J. Watson, Pittsburg.

*Members.*—J. W. Miley, vice chairman; John A. Barrett, secretary; W. A. Brandenburg, A. F. LaForge, H. W. Shideler, F. N. Chadsey, L. W. Johnson, Guy Carlton.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—B. S. Gaitskill, chairman, Girard; J. P. Curran, Pittsburg; J. J. Campbell, Pittsburg; W. J. Watson, Pittsburg; Mrs. J. W. True, Pittsburg.

Crawford county had one of the most active county councils in the state. Every department was thoroughly organized, and did efficient work. In the bond drives the total amount of bonds sold was \$153,600, which was written by the Pittsburg committee of men, the Nelson committee, the Franklin committee, and by the Boy Scouts. During the Red Cross drives the council gave every assistance possible, and at the close of the week in Pittsburg machines were secured and workers to tabulate the work of the entire county. It was owing to the organized aid of the county council of defense that the second war drive raised \$140,000, which was more than twice the amount that was assessed Crawford county.

Another activity of this council was the organizing of community councils in 129 school districts, with a chairman and working committee in each district in the county, besides committees in the following towns: Arcadia, Arma, Brazelton, Cherokee, Frontenac, Girard, Hepler, McCune, Mulberry, Walnut, and Pittsburg.

During the Baby bond campaign the Crawford Council of Defense was asked to lend all possible aid in that drive. Meetings were held in the various schoolhouses and bonds sold. A Baby bond bank was established in Pittsburg, and after conducting it a few days it was turned over to the civics bureau of the Pittsburg chamber of commerce. The sales at the Baby bond bank were highly gratifying.

The Crawford Council of Defense sent literature all over the country regarding the German propaganda, and organized a foreign-language bureau to translate the following languages: French, Mexican, German, Syrian, Turkish, Arabian, Slovenian, Swedish, Russian, Italian and Greek, with the following persons, who offered to give their services free when called on for the good of the cause: Peter Kelley, Raymond Hernandez, Frank Van Gastel, Edward Caffero, James Guisseppi, Joe Byer, George Prell, John Sell, and Selso Gobeze. Topics of the espionage law were printed and sent to the different community councils and to all points where there was occasion to write, believing that "prevention is much better than cure."

Among the many and various activities of this county council were the investigation into disloyalty charges, help given to soldiers, men and women furnished employment, recommendations for citizenship given, settling of quarrels and strikes averted, the information concerning labor furnished agricultural department, the sending of some nonessential workers to the mines, the writing of letters for citizens, the securing of furloughs for soldiers, and the securing of jobs for returned soldiers.



## DECATUR COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Otis L. Benton, Oberlin.

*Members.*—H. Q. Banta, D. G. Campbell, Dr. H. J. Morrison, E. W. Coldren, George W. Keys, W. T. Stevenson, Dr. J. E. Wheeler, J. H. Young, L. M. Parker, Dr. I. E. Larrick, S. A. Fish, M. E. Brooks.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—A. C. T. Geiger, chairman, Oberlin; J. D. Peters, Oberlin; L. M. Parker, Oberlin; Otis L. Burton, Oberlin; Rev. J. P. Clark, Oberlin.

The following splendid report was submitted by the chairman of the Decatur County Council of Defense:

A special effort was made during the summer of 1918 to secure a large acreage of wheat, many citizens being induced to furnish seed wheat to those who could not buy it. The result was an increase in acreage of about fifteen per cent.

During November, 1917, an organization was formed in each township and a fairly thorough canvass made, securing voluntary pledges to conserve food during the war. During the early part of 1918 a call was made for the return of surplus flour, and considerable was returned for redistribution, but the exact amount was not ascertained as it was returned to the various merchants and no record kept. In May a fairly large amount of wheat was delivered on call, in all several thousand bushels.

The executive committee of the Decatur County Council of Defense unanimously passed a resolution, which was supported by the various members from our council from every township in Decatur county, insisting upon loyalty throughout the county. We were able to enforce patriotic sentiments very generally among our people. We had a card index for every man and woman in the county, and all were solicited to do their part in the various financial drives according to the financial ability of each as developed by the tax returns on file with the county clerk. Very little difficulty was experienced in enforcing this method of universal participation throughout the various war drives. Our county officials gave us strong moral support when requested, which did very much toward crystallizing sentiment toward a general patriotic response at all times.

All returned soldiers to the county have been furnished lucrative positions, and all soldier boys are once again at home and are a part of a happy, contented people. On July 4, 1919, a great celebration and "welcome home" was observed at Oberlin, county seat of Decatur county, at which time the soldier boys were all invited, and most of them were present. A fine military parade was participated in by the returned soldiers, much to the pleasure, pride and satisfaction of parents and the visiting friends composing the "army in the rear." The Kensington Military band, which accompanied President Wilson on his trips abroad, was one of the great attractions of the day. It is proper to say that Decatur county acquitted herself most loyally and patriotically during the war, and in the light of impartial history only words of commendation can be expressed now after it is all over and most of our boys returned to their homes and loved ones.

Summary of work performed by the various committees and organizations in behalf of our government during the recent war. Government bonds sold.

First Liberty loan bonds sold, estimated.....	\$200,000
Second Liberty loan bonds sold, estimated .....	150,000
Third Liberty loan bonds sold, actual.....	184,650
Fourth Liberty loan bonds sold, actual.....	152,000
Fifth Liberty loan bonds sold, actual.....	113,850
Baby bonds sold, actual.....	177,056

Total government securities sold in Decatur county..... \$977,556

Amounts of money contributed by people of Decatur county for philanthropic work during the war.

Red Cross drives .....	\$25,919
Amount collected for 1918 memberships.....	2,994
Amount collected for 1919 memberships.....	2,946
Miscellaneous contributions .....	890
Y. M. C. A. and United War Work contributions.....	10,371
Amount contributed by the people in the Jewish-Armenian relief fund, about..	300
U. S. boys working reserve.....	53
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$43,473
Total bonds sales, as above statement.....	977,556
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Total investment of money of Decatur county people in the war to date, \$1,021,029

## DICKINSON COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—C. A. Case, Abilene.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—S. S. Smith, chairman, Abilene; Arthur Hurd, Abilene; H. L. Humphrey, Abilene; C. A. Case, Abilene; E. H. Fournery, Abilene.

## DONIPHAN COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—F. W. Kotsch, Troy.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—C. W. Reeder, chairman, Troy; J. J. Baker, Troy; A. L. Perry, Troy; F. W. Kotsch, Troy; C. W. Reeder, Troy.

## DOUGLAS COUNTY.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—J. W. Green (deceased), chairman, Lawrence; M. A. Gorrill, Lawrence; C. E. Lindley, Lawrence; W. E. Spaulding, Lawrence; T. J. Sweeney, Lawrence.

The Douglas County Council, under the chairmanship of Charles H. Tucker, gave its ready support to all movements started by the State Council of Defense, but the drives for Liberty bonds, the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., United War Work and so forth were conducted by local committees appointed for each specific drive. Citizens were drafted for this work and meetings were held throughout the county by volunteer speakers. The work was completely and thoroughly done.

Mr. Clarence Hall was chairman of the county food committee, and he and his fellow workers were active in the promotion and support of the Federal food drive, which involved increase of production and economy of foodstuffs.

Classes at the University of Kansas on war work and war relief were given to the hundreds of members of the Students' Army Training Corps by the faculty.

The home-service section of the Red Cross, aided by the county legal committee, took care of the families of the soldiers and sailors who needed help, giving legal advice free of charge and ready assistance regarding insurance, compensation, back pay and so forth. Professor Blackmar, of the University, was chairman of the home-service section of the Red Cross for Douglas county, and besides attending to the regular routine of business gave instruction to forty-two young women in the University, preparing them for the home-service work. During this preparation they attended to the necessary case work that was done in Lawrence.

The Red Cross organization was prominent in service, but as this was done under Federal jurisdiction the history of the Red Cross movement in Kansas, although its services were frequently combined with the local, state and county work, belongs in another category and should be written as a special history.

Douglas county did its full share of service, whether we consider loans, money, food, number of men in service, or the care of them or their families.

## EDWARDS COUNTY.

*County Legal Advisory Committee*—A. L. Moffatt, chairman, Kinsley; F. L. Slaughter, Kinsley; W. E. Broadie, Kinsley; Rev. W. I. Williams, Kinsley, Rev. Williams, Kinsley.

Mr. D. Gibson, county chairman of Red Cross, gives the following report for Edwards county:

Edwards county met every demand of the Red Cross, raised more than our quota in each drive; and we raised much more than our quota in the Y. M. C. A. drives, the Salvation Army drive and the United War Work campaign. We did not subscribe our full quota in either the first or second Liberty loan drives, but in the third and fourth and the Victory loan drives we reached our full quota.

The council of defense was well supported, and kept well suppressed all pro-Germans, and looked well after the slackers.

We had a company of about sixty Home Guards, who met and drilled at least once a week during the war.

Food conservation was well looked after, and the local food administrator was loyally supported by at least 95 per cent of our people.

## ELK COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—F. C. Flory, Howard.

*Members.*—F. B. Caldwell, George H. Turner.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—A. F. Sims, chairman, Howard; I. F. Deal, Grenola; G. J. Sharp, Howard; Frank Bobyns, Howard; Frank McKey, Howard.

It was voted that the chairmen of the different war boards and the chairman of the council of the different townships compose the executive committee. The committee thus formed consisted of Arch J. Kearns, food administrator, and in charge of threshing department; W. B. Russell, fuel administrator; H. G. Zirn, chairman bond drives; S. C. Hanna, chairman Red Cross; G. H. Ransom, chairman Y. M. C. A.; Elmer Hosler, Liberty township; A. C. Walters, Paw Paw township; A. C. Barnes, Union Center township; W. T. Sherlock and J. R. Dimmitt, Greenfield; Geo. H. Turner, Wild Cat; Bert Clough, Elk Falls; E. Clemans, Longton; H. E. Crane, Howard; A. S. Patterson, Painterhood; Russell, Oak Valley.

It was the support given the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, and other organizations conducting drives that made them successful, as our organization was so perfected that a word to the township chairman from the county president put the entire organization in action and back of these drives. This was also true of all of the bond drives.

Our organization, by talks over the county and through the press, taught the people the need of conserving food, and our threshing committee forced the threshers to cease from wasting grain. All complaints of profiteering were investigated, and those who were disobeying the law were made to comply therewith.

Public meetings were held over the county of a patriotic character, and every effort was made to show the people that the war was their war and just. Slackers were given to understand that they were not good citizens. Numerous cases of disloyalty were investigated, and practically all of the guilty ones brought to time in one way or another.

The president of the county council of defense was chairman of the board to give instructions to the boys in the draft list. He was assisted by Frank Blizzard, Bert Russell, Dr. R. C. Harner, and Thos. E. Thompson. Meetings were held up to the time the armistice was signed, and the young men instructed along the lines as suggested by the adjutant general, including preliminary military training by E. B. White.



The people responded nobly to every appeal of the council and the organization consisted of practically all of the loyal men and women of the county. The war ended with money in our treasury, and every demand made on the organization was met.

#### ELLIS COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—E. A. Rea, Hays.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Chas. W. Reeder, chairman, Hays; E. R. Rea, Hays; J. H. Simminger, Hays; W. A. Lewis, Hays; Rev. E. O. Rogers, Hays.

#### ELLSWORTH COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—F. E. Demuth, Wilson; C. L. Danner.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Ira E. Lloyd, chairman, Ellsworth; J. D. Lafferty, Ellsworth; Geo. W. McCoy, Ellsworth; F. E. Demuth, Ellsworth; Mrs. R. H. Vance, Ellsworth.

Ellsworth county took a very active part in the various war activities. The Red Cross, relief work and war drives were efficiently handled. Mr. Danner reported that every drive was a success—all loans and drives going over the top. He says: "Patriotism was A1. No German schools were allowed. Slackers were taken care of. Every Non-partisan League organizer or pro-German was driven out of the county; several were sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for the duration of the war, and several were under bond. One rich farmer was sent to jail, and a manager appointed to thresh his crop and farm his land. Four companies of Home Guards were organized in Ellsworth county."

#### FINNEY COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—F. A. Gillispie, Garden City.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Wm. Easton Hutchinson, chairman, Garden City; R. J. Hopkins, Garden City; H. O. Trinkle, Garden City; F. A. Gillispie, Garden City; Mrs. W. E. Hutchinson, Garden City.

An advisory committee composed of D. F. Mims, W. M. Kinnison and William Wann, all of Garden City, were first appointed by the chairman of the county council to give any aid and advice necessary.

As Mr. Gillispie was also chairman of the county food administration, he combined the work and used the same committee for each. This committee was composed of responsible men who were available for short-notice meetings, and did effective service. The chairman reports that he met with the utmost coöperation and help from this committee, as they worked faithfully at all times. He reports: "Any canvassing or the sending out of literature or information or any other work that was necessary for both committees was promptly and carefully attended to immediately by these different chairmen.

"I divided my county into the city of Garden City, one committee, and the seven congressional townships of the county with a committee in charge of each. My committees were as follows: Terry township, C. M. Niquette, chairman; Pleasant Valley township, S. A. Oxley, chairman; Garfield township, C. V. Chalfont, chairman; Sherlock township, J. C. Sharer, chairman; Garden City township, H. B. Quimby, chairman; Pierceville township, H. S. Walker, chairman; Ivanhoe township, Jess Kisner, chairman; city of Garden City, Rev. H. O. Judd, chairman; each of these gentlemen subdivided his district, with a good strong committee in each district.

"A great effort was made, and successfully at that, to increase the production of crops and live stock. This was especially noticeable in the

city of Garden City, where all vacant lots were turned into gardens. Will also state that all rules of the food administration for the conservation of food were religiously adhered to.

"Finney county was unusually free from disloyalty and from slackers and traitors. We had only had two men in this county on whom severe pressure had to be brought to bear, and these two men were properly and publicly disciplined.

"I am still looking after, and with the aid of my committee, although they are formally disbanded at this time, taking care in every regard of all the returned soldiers. This has been a very pleasant duty, and at the same time one very easy to comply with, as we have been able to procure satisfactory employment for every returned soldier."

#### FORD COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Lee Gould, Dodge City.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Carl Van Riper, chairman, Dodge City; Albert Watkins, Dodge City; Walter L. Bullock, Dodge City; Lee Gould, Dodge City; Rev. W. E. Rose, Dodge City.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—B. F. Bowers, Ottawa.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—F. M. Harris, chairman, Ottawa; W. S. Jenks, Ottawa; J. W. Parker, Ottawa; B. F. Bowers, Ottawa; Mrs. E. W. Geiger, Ottawa.

#### GEARY COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—W. A. Thomson, Junction City.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—J. V. Humphrey, chairman, Junction City; I. M. Pratt, Junction City; W. W. Pease, Junction City; W. A. Thomson, Junction City; Lawrence B. Morris, Junction City.

#### GOVE COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—E. D. Samson, Quinter.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—R. H. Thompson, chairman Gove; Gus Peterson, Gove; Geo. F. Turner, Gove; E. B. Samson, Quinter; A. B. Brandenburg, Quinter.

#### GRAHAM COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—E. E. Mullaney, Hill City.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—F. D. Turck, chairman, Hill City; E. E. Mullaney, Hill City; W. L. Sayers, Hill City, James O. McVey, Hill City; J. Q. Sayers, Hill City.

#### GRANT COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—H. W. Stubbs, New Ulysses.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—S. A. Davis, chairman, New Ulysses; D. C. Sullivan, New Ulysses; W. A. Moore, New Ulysses; H. W. Stubbs, New Ulysses.

#### GRAY COUNTY.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Harry Brince, chairman, Cimarron; John Harper, Cimarron; F. M. Luther, Cimarron; C. C. Isley, Cimarron; Wm. Hoover, Cimarron.

Mr. C. C. Isley, county chairman of Gray county, gives the following report for Gray county:

As soon as the war was declared Gray county showed her red blood by sending an unusual number of young men to the colors. The enlistments were so heavy that on the first draft Gray county was required to send only one soldier. If she had received credit for the men in the officers' training camps who received commissions, and for the men who had gone into the army a few days before the declaration was issued, and for those who had gone into the navy, we not only would have filled our first quota by volunteer enlistments, but would have shown an enlistment of twenty-five per cent in excess of our legal requirement. This volunteer enlistment exceeded the entire volunteer enlistment of several of the eastern states and more than the volunteer enlistment of Rhode Island and Vermont together. This single fact, from a little county of forty-five hundred people, is a credit and a tribute to the spirit supporting the war against imperialism, and if nothing else were said this alone should be sufficient to show Gray county's part in supporting the war.

Early in the war the council of defense decided at a county rally to conduct the organization under a more aggressive title. The young men who left for the front were for a more aggressive war against the destroyers of homes, of childhood, of civilization, and of liberty, and so the Gray County War Council was organized, to supplement the Council of Defense. The county was divided into five districts, grouped around the five principal towns—Cimarron, Ingalls, Ensign, Montezuma, and Copeland. Each district was presided over by a captain and two lieutenants. Every district was divided into communities, with a sergeant and two corporals to carry on the work. This organization directed the various drives, dividing the work up so that everyone in the community had a chance to share in the work required. Every requirement of the government and of the war agencies was met in Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., food conservation, and Liberty loan drives. Efficient Home Guards were organized in Cimarron, Ensign and Copeland.

Gray county, being an agricultural county, suffered during the war a period of crop failures, which made the contribution to the government's war chest a real sacrifice, yet every demand was most cheerfully met. Production was urged upon the farmers, and in spite of the fact that it cost more than ever to produce, the farmers put forth every effort to produce all kinds of crops, and in this way they were ably supported by the business men and the business organizations.

Slackers were very scarce. One ignorant boy, after registering and submitting to the physical examination, failed to report for entrainment on the last call. He had been imposed upon by a misguided pacifist, under the cloak of religion. The draft board found him, however, and with the aid of the war council he willingly entered the service. Those who had instigated his disloyalty were turned over to the district attorney's office, with the result that they made no further trouble. The large Mennonite community had a little trouble in seeing the war in the proper light, but after being dealt with in the generous American, but firm, manner, supported the war causes liberally with very little further trouble.

The following acted as county chairmen of the various activities: Forrest Luther, bond drives; Mrs. J. A. Evans, county chairman of the Red Cross; John Harper, chairman of the Red Cross drives; Rev. C. E. Brown, publicity and Red Cross home service; Mrs. D. B. Hungate, county supervisor of women's work in the Red Cross; Mr. Emery Ray, chairman of the Y. M. C. A. and Seven-in-One drives; Mrs. Ethel Avery, food administrator (the only woman food administrator in the state); H. N. Hildebrand, Roy Baker and J. N. Alexander filled the local draft board; H. J. Egbert, secretary of the War Council.

The district captains were as follows: S. J. Vandine, Cimarron; Emery Ray, assisted by J. E. Burns, Ingalls; W. P. Elliott, assisted by



R. M. Boyd, Copeland; A. R. Eddington, assisted by A. N. Rennie, Montezuma; Charles Sturdevant, assisted by J. K. Sayre, Ensign. A. R. Eddington died in the harness, a victim of the "flu." His efficient work in Montezuma township in every war activity was deeply appreciated by those who knew how faithfully he discharged his duties.

### GREELEY COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—W. M. Glenn, Tribune.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—W. M. Glenn, Tribune, chairman; George L. Reid, Tribune; David R. Beckstrom, Tribune; Clement L. Wilson.

### GREENWOOD COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—C. E. Moore, Eureka.

*Members.*—Chairman of the county emergency committee, C. E. Moore; chairman of the board of county commissioners, W. D. Laird; county superintendent of schools, Mary L. Service; president of the county Farmers' Institute, A. D. Fry; president of the county Farmers' Union, C. C. Huntington; president of county Farm Bureau, E. L. Barrier; president of the county Bankers' Association, H. D. Tucker; Mayor of Eureka, M. A. Miller; secretary of the Commercial Club, J. P. Alter; chairman of the board of education, Eureka, Dr. R. A. Bower; representative of women's club, Mrs. Cyrus Brookover; editors, Geo. G. Wood, Robt. Focht.

*Township Presidents.*—J. W. Knizley, Utopia; Arthur Pugh, Eureka; H. Shumard, Eureka; J. G. Smith, Hamilton; U. F. Berthot, Virgil; J. M. Ryan, Madison; E. J. Weaver, Piedmont; E. B. Giess, Toronto; H. J. Fuhlhage, Quincy; G. O. Olson, Eureka; Thos. Bland, Eureka; J. W. Bogart, Fall River; George Ott, Madison; W. E. Bancroft, Piedmont, C. B. Johnson, Severy.

*Executive Committee.*—I. F. Benest, Severy; W. J. Bilson, Eureka; Ira Whipple, Eureka; W. O. Smith, Hamilton; Joe Sowder, Toronto; Wm. Beedles, Reece; T. O. Sears, Eureka; J. T. Braddock, Madison; Perry Clemans, Hamilton; B. M. Brown, Fall River, Ed S. Harris, Virgil; C. V. Lodge, Eureka; A. H. Anderson, Eureka; John A. Edwards, Eureka; E. F. Gregg, Neal; B. R. Smith, Reece; B. H. Carrithers, Climax; Garth McMillen, Piedmont.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Howard J. Hodgson, chairman, Eureka; Lew E. Clogston, Eureka; C. E. Moore, Eureka; A. B. Miller, Eureka; Mrs. A. B. Huntington, Eureka.

The first work undertaken by the council was to establish a farm bureau with a county agent. A meeting was called, committee appointed, membership blanks sent out, and the matter taken before the county commissioners, and the Farm Bureau was established.

Through the initiative of the council the chairman of the council, C. E. Moore, was elected secretary of the Greenwood county chapter of the American Red Cross, and continued to so serve during all the war; and the county took an active part in putting over all the Red Cross drives for membership and money, and then the Y. M. C. A. drives, Liberty bond drives, Victory loan, and the chairman also acted as county food administrator of this county. The council did good service along all conservative food drives.

They looked after the boys as they went to war, and helped in a home-coming celebration for the boys, in which the sum of \$2,400 was collected and expended in their entertainment. Took the matter up with the county commissioners of giving each boy an honor badge, and they contributed money sufficient to pay for these badges.

The council took active part in the suppression of slackers, investigating all cases that were reported to them.

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Paul Rich. Syracuse.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—George Getty, chairman, Syracuse; Emil H. Koehl, Syracuse; Chas. W. Burton, Syracuse; Paul Rich, Syracuse; Harry P. Jones, Syracuse.

## HARPER COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Grant Potter, Attica.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Geo. E. McMahon, chairman, Anthony; E. C. Wilcox, Anthony; J. G. Washbon, Harper; Grant Potter, Attica; J. S. Knowles, Harper.

## HARVEY COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—J. C. Mack, Newton; C. A. Seaman; F. L. Greer, secretary.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Ezra Branine, chairman, Newton; H. W. Hart, Newton; C. L. Foster, Sedgwick; J. C. Mack, Newton; Mrs. Henry Hart, Newton.

The secretary, F. L. Greer, sent in the following report for Harvey county: Red Cross drives, \$85,000; Y. M. C. A. drives, \$70,000; Salvation Army, \$10,000; Knights of Columbus, \$8,000; Liberty bond drives, \$1,900,000; Home Guard recruiting, 220 members.

## HASKELL COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—J. S. Patrick, Santa Fe.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—G. B. Levitt, chairman, Santa Fe; J. L. Snively, Santa Fe; James S. Patrick, Santa Fe; I. S. Patrick, Santa Fe; C. G. Dennis, Sublette.

## HODGEMAN COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Roscoe Wilson, Jetmore.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—R. H. Wilson, chairman, Jetmore; W. S. Kenyon, Jetmore; C. E. Roughton, Jetmore; B. H. Asher, Jetmore; A. H. Wilson, Jetmore.

## JACKSON COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Devere Rafter, Holton.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—E. D. Woodburn, chairman, Holton; De Vere Rafter, Holton; Guy L. Hursh, Holton; H. F. Graham, Holton; T. A. Fairchild, Holton.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—F. W. Coleman, Oskaloosa.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—H. T. Phinney, chairman, Oskaloosa; H. N. Casebier, Oskaloosa; W. O. Worswick, Oskaloosa; F. W. Coleman, Oskaloosa; May E. McLeod, Valley Falls.

## JEWELL COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—J. S. Hart, Randall.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—R. W. Turner, chairman, Mankato; R. C. Postlethwaite, Jewell City; W. R. Mitchell, Mankato; I. S. Hart, Randall; Lulu Coyner, Mankato.

## JOHNSON COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Charles Pettyjohn, Olathe.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—F. R. Ogg, chairman, Olathe; J. W. Parker, Olathe; C. B. Little, Olathe; H. W. Wilson, Olathe; Charles Ott, Olathe.

## KEARNY COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Dr. C. F. Johnston, Lakin.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—E. R. Thorpe, chairman, Lakin; A. R. Hetzer, Lakin; S. S. Tate, Lakin; Dr. C. F. Johnston, Lakin; Bertram L. Hart, Lakin.

## KINGMAN COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—W. L. Brown, Kingman.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Jno. H. Connaughton, chairman, Kingman; Charles C. Calkin, Kingman; S. S. Alexander, Kingman; W. L. Brown, Kingman; Clark A. Wallace, Kingman.

## KIOWA COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—A. W. McKinley, Greensburg.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—J. W. Davis, chairman, Greensburg; J. D. Beck, Greensburg; O. D. Underwood, Greensburg; W. W. McKinley, Greensburg; H. M. Lyon, Greensburg.

## LANE COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—J. A. Simmons, Dighton.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—J. A. Simmons, chairman, Dighton; Wm. T. Caldwell, Dighton; J. H. Cavanaugh, Dighton; A. L. Lewis, Dighton; Mrs. Emma Peck, Dighton.

## LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—E. Y. Blum, Leavenworth.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—W. W. Hooper, chairman, Leavenworth; Jno. T. O'Keefe, Leavenworth; L. H. Wulfekuhler, Leavenworth; E. G. Blum, Leavenworth; Mrs. J. K. Coddington, Lansing.

## LABETTE COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—O. Gossard, Oswego.

*Members.*—J. F. Steele, Parsons; J. B. Dick, Labette; F. M. Wheeler, Altamont; A. B. Wilson, Oswego; W. L. Conneway, Edna; H. C. Bergman, Dennis; D. A. Bollinger, Mound Valley; Clarence Silcott, Oswego; L. S. Edwards, Chetopa; W. R. Weeks, Wilsonton; J. M. Riker, Oswego; R. L. Hillegos, Chetopa; T. J. Short, Chetopa; Tom Sprague, Montana; John Wiggins, Oswego; J. M. Dyer, Parsons; August Boecker, Parsons; C. G. Whitby, Chetopa; Frank Stephens, Bartlett; A. H. McCarty, Valeda; F. E. George, Altamont; J. F. Nelson, Angola; W. L. Hudgins, Altamont; C. W. Edwards, Altamont; D. C. Christman, Oswego.

*Officers Red Cross.*—O. Gossard, chairman; A. E. Hawke, vice chairman; Mrs. T. A. Cordry, secretary; Kirby Barton, treasurer; Virgil Holmes, George Karr, Mrs. Rosa Patrick, Mrs. J. F. Raily, Dr. T. D. Blasdel.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—C. J. Taylor, chairman, Parsons; W. V. Atkinson, Parsons; Nelson Case, Oswego; O. O. Gossard, Oswego; Mrs. Rosa Patrick, Parsons.



The county chairman was also chairman of practically every other war measure, including the five Liberty loan drives, in which the county went over the top. The work of the county was well organized, and made a splendid record for itself.

Mr. O. O. Gossard gives the following report for Labette county:

Raised \$51,000 on the first Red Cross drive. We did not have a Red Cross organization in the county when war was declared; now have the Labette county chapter, with an auxiliary in every town, and have about \$35,000 in the treasury. We went above our quota in every Y. M. C. A. drive, and made quota in both Salvation Army and Knights of Columbus drives. The county assisted in increased production by better cultivation of crops, plowed closer to fences, and even took some fences down for the purpose of tilling all the ground. All vacant lots were used as gardens, and also some side streets and alleys were used. No community coöperated with a better spirit in the conservation of food or did more to increase production. Labette county went far above the quotas in every loan drive. The Home Guards were well organized at Oswego, Edna, Parsons, Labette City, Altamont, and Chetopa.

### LINCOLN COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—John J. McCurdy, Lincoln.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—R. A. McFarland, chairman; John J. McCurdy, H. W. Rahmeier, Fred Rosworn, J. D. Miller.

The Loyal League of Lincoln County was organized to assist the government in the prosecution of the war. At a meeting called November 1, at the office of John J. McCurdy, a preliminary organization was formed, with the following present: G. A. Wilson, Judge A. Artman, J. S. Stover, J. M. Healy, E. A. McFarland, D. L. Carter, Wm. De Vinney, John J. McCurdy and E. J. Ryan. This organization was perfected at a meeting held November 7, but the charter was not granted until December 19, 1917, after which the following permanent officers were elected: G. A. Wilson, president; John J. McCurdy, vice president; G. W. Robinson, secretary; J. S. Stover, treasurer.

Subsequently the following-named persons were chosen as members of the committee, in which were the following divisions: The public-service department, the finance department, the military and membership department. G. A. Wilson was elected public-service manager; E. A. McFarland, manager of the finance department; E. J. Ryan, manager of military and membership department. The following-named persons were chosen as members of the committee in charge of the following departments: Public service, G. A. Wilson, M. J. Healy and John J. McCurdy; finance department, E. A. McFarland, J. S. Stover, and D. L. Carter; military and membership department, E. J. Ryan, Judge A. Artman, and Will DeVinney.

Members of the Loyal League were appointed in each township. A large number of members were enrolled in this organization, and the Lincoln Loyal League became the principal organization in the county through which all war activities were handled. The Loyal League attempted to handle the slacker problem, which was rather a difficult proposition. They coöperated with the Council of Defense and sat as a court to hear complaints against people who were not doing their share in the support of the war or who were expressing any disloyalty or unwillingness to support the government.

When a complaint was made against any persons pertaining to their disloyalty or unwillingness to support the government, that report was turned over to the secretary of the Loyal League and a statement was taken from the person making the complaint, together with the witness to prove the charge. This complaint was entered on the investigation docket of the League, and the evidence was presented direct to the accused person. If the evidence was deemed sufficient, the case was then

transferred to the trial docket and given a number; a summons was then issued by the secretary of the League, G. W. Robinson, notifying the person to appear before the Council of Defense at the courthouse, for the purpose of hearing the evidence against them and present their own defense.

The Loyal League made a complete census of the county, in order to furnish to the national government names of men who were fitted for certain classes of skilled or unskilled work.

The seed survey was made by the league at the request of Professor Jardine, of Manhattan, Kan. E. A. McFarland was appointed county food administrator soon after the state committee was organized, and continued to serve until the organization was discontinued.

In the Red Cross drive of June, 1917, the county was thoroughly organized by townships under the county campaign manager, Dr. Sarah A. Cole. Speakers were sent to different parts of the county, and at a meeting attended by John J. McCurdy and G. A. Wilson, sheriff of Lincoln county, a letter was written and prepared in printed form and mailed to each township officer in the county asking them to serve in the campaign. The county was organized into definite territories, and the county campaign manager for Lincoln county was assigned to the territory on the Lincoln branch from Lincoln county to the Colorado line. This territory extended through the greater part of six counties to the Colorado line. Meetings were held at all of the principal towns along the line.

All officers coöperated in the drive with the volunteers who were conducting it, and not a single slacker was found. Lincoln county raised \$16,082.59, or over \$3,000 more than its quota.

The second Red Cross drive was handled through the coöperation of the Lincoln Loyal League. Dr. Sarah Cole was county chairman and John J. McCurdy county campaign manager during these drives. The advertising feature and actual management was handled by Harry D. Hall and wife, whose knowledge and ability was of great assistance.

An important meeting was held at the Methodist church of Lincoln on Sunday May 19, 1918, where addresses were given by Adjutant General Charles Huffman, Rev. A. S. Hale, H. A. Buzick, John J. McCurdy, and Governor Capper. The meeting was attended by the tenth battalion of the Kansas State Guard in uniform.

During the following week of the drive headquarters were maintained at the city hall, in charge of Dr. Sarah A. Cole and Harry D. Hall. During the campaign addresses were made by the following persons: John J. McCurdy, Mike Healy, Rev. R. L. Hendrickson, A. W. Swayze, A. Marshall, Will De Vinney, Miss Clarissa Green, and Dr. Sarah A. Cole.

The executive committee of the Red Cross during the war consisted of the following-named persons: A. Marshall, H. S. Buzick, Dr. Sarah A. Cole, W. E. Voile, L. E. Hendrickson, J. A. Schellbenger, A. W. Swayze, and J. J. McCurdy.

The first Y. M. C. A. drive in Lincoln county occurred during the year 1918. The amount raised was \$3,450. John S. Stover was manager of the drive, and the work of raising the funds was done under the direction of the Lincoln Loyal League. There was no Y. M. C. A. organization in the county, but the people responded loyally to its support.

The Seven-in-One drive took place January, 1919, including the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus, the War Camp Community Service, ——— and ———. This was conducted under the direction of Mr. Ban Painter, of Beverly, assisted by the Loyal League of Lincoln county.

The people of Lincoln county at all times patriotically and cheerfully complied with and obeyed all the food regulations that were made, and the success of the movement was largely due to the hearty coöperation of the people. There was an increased acreage of wheat planted in the fall of 1917, but the yield was disappointing as the crop was very nearly a

failure. Again in the fall of 1918, a still larger acreage of wheat was put out which yielded an immense crop of fine wheat, but wet weather and high prices of labor made even the result of this crop unsatisfactory.

Fair-price regulations were early put into effect and flour and sugar were rationed, but everyone had plenty and nobody suffered. When the call came for the return of surplus flour for redistribution there were in round numbers 40,000 pounds returned in the county, which was redistributed. This allowed the mills of the county to fill some war contracts.

Lincoln county was one of the best organized counties in the state and furnished a complete record of proceedings. We regret that it is impossible for us to print this in full, but the foregoing gives a brief outline of the active war-time service in the county.

#### LINN COUNTY.

*War Council County Chairman.*—Fred W. Pollman, La Cygne.

*Secretary.*—Mr. Fisher, La Cygne.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Jno. O. Morse, chairman, Mound City; Jno. A. Hall, Pleasanton; Chas. F. Trinkle, La Cygne; Fred W. Pollman, La Cygne; J. S. Palling, Pleasanton.

#### LOGAN COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—J. R. Young, Oakley.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—C. A. Spencer, chairman, Oakley; W. H. Wagner, Russell Springs; S. E. Cary, Russell; J. R. Young, Oakley; Mrs. S. D. Hubberly, Oakley.

#### LYON COUNTY.

*Officers.*—W. C. Hughes, chairman County Council; J. M. Silvey, secretary.

*Members.*—H. P. Hood; Jud O'Connor; C. A. Paine; J. F. Kenney; Tom Owens; Archie Hunter.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—H. E. Ganse, chairman, Emporia; W. L. Huggins, Emporia; W. N. Smelser, Emporia; Howard Dunlap, Emporia; Geo. R. Jones, Emporia.

Mr. J. M. Silvey, secretary of the Lyon County Council of Defense, gives the following report for the work done in Lyon county by the Council of Defense:

I doubt very much if there was a more loyal, hard working, and consistent council of defense in the state than the one in Emporia, with Mr. W. C. Hughes, chairman. Other members of the committee were: J. M. Silvey, secretary; H. P. Hood, Jud O'Connor, C. A. Paine, J. F. Kenney, Tom Owens, and Archie Hunter. This council of defense worked hand in hand with every campaign organization on all war activity drives.

This committee also assisted in carrying on campaigns for increased production, for the marketing of food stuffs, and through publicity and education acquainted the people with the needs of the government in war activities.

Special mention should be given to Messrs. W. C. Hughes, J. F. Kenney, H. P. Hood, and Tom Owens, our sheriff. They never hesitated, day or night, to go to any part of the county to adjust any difficulty that may have arisen; and any time that they heard of a slacker, regardless of whether it was hoarding or failure to subscribe, this committee always gave it immediate attention. This committee also put on campaigns for war gardens, which were very successful, and worked right with the food price committee, in addition to the work of the Red Cross.



## MARSHALL COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—E. R. Fulton, Marysville.

*Members.*—F. H. Westerman, Bremen; J. H. Moore, Oketo; Chas. Guise, Oketo; S. C. Dugan, Summerfield; F. G. Bergen, Summerfield; C. A. Christianson, Bremen; J. G. Ellenbecker, Marysville; P. R. Puleine, Home City; R. S. Pauley, Beattie; John Carney, Axtell; Peter Behm, Marysville; F. E. Mayer, Marysville; W. H. Dexter, Home; J. J. Tilley, Frankfort; Frank Laun, Axtell; M. Delaney, Waterville; F. S. Paul, Blue Rapids; John C. Cottrell, Irving; T. H. McConchie, Frankfort; N. A. Brubaker, Bigelow; J. M. Rhodes, Frankfort; Wm. F. Robinson, Vermillion; Father Fitzgerald, Frankfort; James Fincham, Blue Rapids; W. W. Potter, Marysville; C. E. Nichols, Waterville.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—W. W. Redmond, chairman, Marysville; E. A. Berry, Waterville; W. J. Gregg, Frankfort; E. R. Fulton, Marysville; Robt. L. Helvering, Marysville.

Mr. E. R. Fulton gives the following report of the work done in Marshall county:

Every drive that was put on in Marshall county was met with enthusiastic support, and we went "over the top" in all of them. The quotas assigned to the county in all the drives, including the Liberty loan and Victory loan, were more than taken in every case.

Patriotic meetings were held in every town in the county and in many schoolhouses. Marshall county did not have a single slacker. Home Guard companies were organized and uniformed in nine towns in the county.

We have a large German population, but they were loyal and gave full support to every call.

## McPHERSON COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—B. A. Allison, McPherson.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—P. J. Galle, chairman, McPherson; F. O. Johnson, McPherson; G. F. Grattan, McPherson, B. A. Allison, McPherson; Mrs. S. S. Bostion, McPherson.

## MEADE COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Louis Boehler, Meade.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—H. Llewelyn Jones, chairman, Meade; A. T. Bodle, jr., Meade; R. M. Painter, Meade; Louis Boehler, Meade; Mrs. W. F. Fee, Meade.

## MIAMI COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—David Lauver, Paola.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Frank M. Sheridan, chairman, Paola; Alpheus Lane, Paola; Frank J. Merrill, Paola; D. B. Allison, Paola; Miss L. D. Miller, Paola.

## MITCHELL COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—B. F. Bracken, Beloit.

*Members of Committee.*—C. C. Blair, R. G. McKinnie, P. M. Fuller, F. L. Smith, J. B. Steichen, J. O. Evans, B. C. Culp, J. F. Robinson, Robert Good, O. A. Brice, L. A. Mergen, Dr. H. A. Hope, D. M. Finney, and T. H. McCall.

The report from Mitchell county is as follows: While we have not kept any particular record of our work, we responded to every call and gave assistance in all or nearly all of the drives for money for war work

and sale of Liberty bonds. Special assistance was rendered in arranging for seed wheat for our farmers and increasing the food supply in our community. The school children in the various towns of the county were organized and interested in making gardens. The individual members of our unit were at all times engaged in the various war activities.

#### MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—R. R. Bittman, Independence.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—T. B. Tomlinson, chairman, Independence; Thomas Wagstaff, Independence; Charles D. Welch, Coffeyville; R. R. Bittman, Independence; Harry Halsey, Independence.

#### MORRIS COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—M. E. Leatherwood, Council Grove.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Harry E. Snyder, chairman, Council Grove; Edwin Anderson, Council Grove; M. B. Nicholson, Council Grove; M. E. Leatherwood, Council Grove.

#### MORTON COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Mayo Thomas, Elkhart.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Edgar Roberts, chairman, Elkhart; Mayo Thomas, Elkhart; W. D. Thompson, Richfield; Mayo Thomas, Elkhart; Mrs. F. M. Mason, Elkhart.

#### NEMAHA COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Rev. A. J. Morton, Seneca.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—W. G. Higgins, chairman, Sabetha; C. C. K. Scoville, Seneca; Geo. W. Hook, Sabetha; Rev. A. J. Morton, Seneca; R. M. Emery, jr., Seneca.

#### MARION COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Homer Hoch, Marion.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—W. H. Carpenter, D. W. Wheeler, Homer Hoch, B. D. Van Ostrand; J. D. Leppey.

The report as given by the chairman: It will be impossible for me to give any detailed account of the work done in our county. I was also county food administrator, and the work of the county council of defense was never organized in our county in a very systematic way, as my time was taken up very largely with the food administration, as well as with duties on the legal advisory board and other war activities. However, we did a great deal of work, coöperating with local organizations in various parts of the county and with citizens generally. Our first activity was in promoting food production. This was before the food administration's work had gotten under way. We conducted an educational campaign through circulars and newspaper advertisements. Personally I did considerable work in answering official inquiries with reference to applicants for citizenship, and in similar matters. Of course we coöperated in every way we could in the various war drives.

#### NEOSHO COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Wilbur F. Allen, Chanute.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—J. J. Jones, chairman, Chanute; H. P. Forrelly, Chanute; R. B. Smith, Erie; Wilbur F. Allen, Chanute; A. E. Crall, Erie.

The county chairman of Neosho county, as in many other counties, was chairman of many other important committees connected with war activities, including food administrator, all of which were handled in an able manner.

The report of the work done in Neosho county, made by C. P. Traxel, shows that this county did its share in winning the war. War gardens were encouraged, as well as farmers encouraged to increase crop production. Squads were organized from among the business men to assist the farmers in shocking and stacking their wheat.

Our people were loyal in using the substitutes for both flour and sugar. They were liberal in buying bonds and in their contributions to the war activities. Last summer when there seemed to be a shortage of labor, our oil men passed a resolution to the effect that they would shut down every drilling rig in this county and allow their workers to assist the farmers in saving the grain, but this was not necessary, because of the help given by the merchants, both in Erie and Chanute.

Our city and county responded liberally in every call, whether for the sale of bonds, war savings stamps, or contribution to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., or any other activity. Practically a house-to-house canvass was made in all these drives, and we also assisted the rural districts in raising their quota. Every assistance was given to filling out the questionnaires, as well as free legal advice to soldiers and their families, and every means taken to see that no soldier or soldier's family was taken advantage of while he was in the service.

The work of these various organizations were so intertwined that we find it hard to mention separately the work done through the council of defense.

#### NESS COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Howard I. Floyd, Ness City; W. P. Miner, treasurer; Miss Frances Pausch, secretary.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Roy H. Baer, chairman; Ness City; W. D. Miner, Ness City; Lorin Peters, Ness City; Howard I. Lloyd, Ness City.

The county council of defense was organized in a broad and comprehensive way to take care of all of the war activities of Ness county. The county chairman of each department of war work was given a place on the executive council of the county council of defense. The chairmen of the various townships in the county were: C. D. Foster, Center township; M. C. Buffington, Franklin township; Carl Newcomer, Waring township; Rev. J. M. Briggs, Nevada township; W. E. Traylor, Ohio township; Miss C. N. Harkness, Eden township; Geo. S. Stullken, Bazine township; John Bondurant, Highpoint township; D. C. Jones, Johnston township; F. E. Mathes, Forrester township.

Previous to the selection of the above-mentioned chairmen, a county campaign was conducted for the purpose of familiarizing the citizens of the county with the purpose of the organization, and also to impress upon them the seriousness of the situation at that time and of the necessity of team work in carrying out the work that would be assigned our county by the government from time to time. At least one meeting was held in each township and several speakers, including ministers, lawyers, teachers and business men, would address these meetings. At the conclusion of each meeting the organization for that particular township would be perfected.

It was deemed advisable to put through each of the drives of the various war activities for the county by means of one and the same organization, the county council of defense, rather than to have a separate organization for each branch of the war work, and with this in view the county chairman appointed as his executive committee all the chairmen of the various war activities, as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth P. Foulks, chairman county Red Cross; A. S. Foulks, chairman county Y. M. C. A.;



A. W. Wilson, chairman county Liberty bond drives; Mrs. G. N. Raffington, chairman Women's division Liberty bond drives; O. L. Lennen, chairman county four-minute men.

In addition to the above, the following were named as members of the executive committee: Mrs. Grace Beardslee, secretary of the county Red Cross; Wm. D. Miner, treasurer of county Red Cross; Prof. O. J. Wier, superintendent Ness City schools; E. B. Hopper, cashier Citizens' National Bank of Ness City.

The executive committee had general supervision of all war work in the county. Each particular drive was in charge of the chairman of that particular branch of the war work, but all of them were put through the same channel—the executive committee of the county council of defense and the several township organizations. It was found that by using the same committees for all the drives they became more and more efficient with each succeeding drive.

One of the first and most important things done by the executive committee was to compile a card index for the county. On these cards was kept a complete record of the contributions and war activities of each individual in the county who had attained an age where they should do something. Where little or nothing was being done by any one, pressure was brought to bear, and after the first drive or two practically everyone in the county did his "bit."

In order to keep up the enthusiasm and interest in the war work, county-wide meetings, called patriotic meetings, were held from time to time in Ness City. At one of these meetings President T. W. Butcher, of the State Normal School, was the principal speaker. He delivered a scholarly and highly patriotic address, which did much to arouse our people to a realization of their duty in the war.

There were two county food administrators for Ness county during the existence of the war—the writer, who served for the first year, and H. D. Miner, who served for the remainder of the war. Under these administrators much hoarded food was returned to the stores throughout the county, and all orders of the state and national food administrations were carried out.

OCTOBER 28, 1919.

*Hon. Howard I. Floyd, Ness City, Kan.:*

DEAR SIR—You asked me to furnish you with some information concerning the activities of the American Red Cross in Ness county, and especially as to what had been accomplished by our chapter since its organization in June, 1917.

Replying, beg to state that our people have contributed to the cause through us during the two years since the above date approximately \$29,000 in cash.

We have forwarded to the bureau of supplies at St. Louis, Mo., 85 boxes containing the following finished articles:

Surgical dressings, consisting of bandages, compresses, pads, rolls, etc.....	20,081
Pairs of men's socks.....	2,920
Men's sweaters .....	1,336
Other knitted articles, consisting of wristlets, mufflers, helmets, etc.....	718
Hospital garments, consisting of pillows and cases, pajamas, shirts, socks, napkins, towels, etc. ....	4,720
Refugee garments (children's and infant's clothing and underclothing).....	681
Total .....	30,456

We have also collected and forwarded 4,570 pounds of shoes and clothing for the destitute people of the war-stricken districts of France and Belgium.

Very truly yours,

WM. D. MINER,  
*Treasurer Ness County Chapter,  
American Red Cross.*

The same plan of campaign was followed in each drive. As soon as the quota for the county was received from the district committee, the county chairman called a meeting of the township chairman to discuss plans for the campaign and agree upon quotas for the different townships. Dates for public meetings in the different townships were agreed upon, which meetings were presided over by the chairman of the township in which the meeting was held, and advertising matter distributed through the township chairman.

The county chairman conducted a discussion of the campaign in the county newspapers and assisted the township chairman in organizing his committee and conducting their public meetings. During the first drive a complete card index of the county was made, which was used in the other drives. A complete canvass of each township was made by the committee, traveling in pairs, the drive usually being made in one day, and subscriptions were taken, after which the township committee compared their lists, and if it was found that some had not subscribed that should have they were revisited by some members of the committee and the work continued until the township quota was raised, reports being made to county chairman at close of each day. The following is a list showing the drives, by townships, giving quotas and amounts raised:

*Third Liberty Loan.*

<i>Township.</i>	<i>Quota.</i>	<i>Subscribed.</i>
Bazine .....	\$18,150	\$16,400
Center .....	13,000	31,950
Eden .....	9,600	8,450
Franklin .....	11,250	13,150
Forrester .....	7,600	8,250
Highpoint .....	10,550	10,800
Johnston .....	6,400	3,500
Nevada .....	16,100	20,200
Ohio .....	15,300	15,150
Waring .....	16,250	19,550
Totals .....	\$124,200	\$147,400

*Fourth Liberty Loan.*

<i>Township.</i>	<i>Quota.</i>	<i>Subscribed.</i>
Center .....	\$30,285	\$38,400
Waring .....	30,156	32,000
Nevada .....	30,156	31,700
Bazine .....	28,057	28,250
Ohio .....	20,188	23,650
Franklin .....	13,447	17,650
Highpoint .....	14,415	14,450
Eden .....	10,511	11,950
Forrester .....	11,610	5,850
Johnson .....	4,675	4,800
Totals .....	\$193,500	\$208,700

*Victory Loan.*

<i>Township.</i>	<i>Quota.</i>	<i>Subscribed.</i>
Nevada .....	\$20,000	\$35,200
Center .....	20,000	26,100
Ohio .....	14,000	17,850
Waring .....	20,000	21,900
Eden .....	8,000	8,700
Franklin .....	9,000	9,150
Highpoint .....	10,000	4,400
Bazine .....	19,000	7,400
Forrester .....	8,000	3,250
Johnson .....	3,400	700
Totals .....	\$132,600	\$134,650

The loan committee of Ness county raised the quota by townships, instead of the quotas given the banks, however the banks were credited with all subscriptions taken through them, and the following results were obtained:

Third Liberty Loan.			
<i>Bank.</i>	<i>Quota.</i>	<i>Subscription.</i>	
Arnold State Bank, Arnold .....	\$7,800	\$7,000	
Bazine State Bank, Bazine .....	9,100	20,850	
Beeler State Bank, Beeler .....	3,400	6,500	
Brownell State Bank, Brownell .....	12,200	20,150	
Citizens' National Bank, Ness City .....	35,100	30,200	
National Bank of Ness City, Ness City .....	26,100	36,100	
First State Bank, Ransom .....	17,000	20,550	
Citizens' State Bank, Utica .....	13,500	15,000	
Railroads .....		450	
Totals .....	\$124,200	\$156,800	

Fourth Liberty Loan.			
<i>Bank.</i>	<i>Quota.</i>	<i>Subscription.</i>	
Arnold State Bank, Arnold .....	\$13,500	\$13,400	
Bazine State Bank, Bazine .....	20,500	29,450	
Beeler State Bank, Beeler .....	5,500	11,500	
Brownell State Bank, Brownell .....	15,250	27,500	
Citizens' National Bank, Ness City .....	44,000	36,300	
National Bank of Ness City, Ness City .....	44,000	44,050	
First State Bank, Ransom .....	38,000	27,700	
Citizens' State Bank, Utica .....	12,750	16,350	
Railroads .....		6,600	
Totals .....	\$193,500	\$212,850	

Victory Loan.			
<i>Bank.</i>	<i>Quota.</i>	<i>Subscription.</i>	
Arnold State Bank, Arnold .....	\$9,350	\$9,350	
Bazine State Bank, Bazine .....	9,450	9,500	
Beeler State Bank, Beeler .....	4,100	8,400	
Brownell State Bank, Brownell .....	14,850	15,850	
Citizens' National Bank, Ness City .....	36,450	21,000	
National Bank of Ness City, Ness City .....	25,600	25,650	
First State Bank, Ransom .....	21,000	26,250	
Citizens' State Bank, Utica .....	11,800	11,650	
Net credit outside of county .....		7,000	
Totals .....	\$132,600	\$134,650	

#### WAR SAVINGS STAMP CAMPAIGN.

In addition to being chairman of the Liberty loan committee for Ness county, A. W. Wilson was made county director for war savings stamps, and conducted the general campaign through the schools and banks of the county and put on the drive of June 28, 1918, at which time the school boards of more than sixty school districts in Ness county held a meeting and took pledges for war savings stamps. The drive was held during harvest time, and was not well attended; nevertheless, through the work of the various school boards an appeal was made to each family in the county with very few exceptions and their pledge taken when possible. This drive was not so successful as the Liberty loan drives, and the quota was not reached, the quota for Ness county being \$137,320 while \$43,783 worth of stamps was actually sold, or an average for the county of \$7.65 for each individual. This campaign was conducted by the holding of public meetings and speakers assigned for at least two school districts in each township on the Sunday afternoon before the time set for the drive. Stamps were sold at all the post offices and banks in the county. The literature for the conducting of the school-district meetings for seventy-eight school districts in the county with the returns for said meetings was all handled direct from the office of the county director.

#### NORTON COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—N. L. Johnson, Norton.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—R. W. Hemphill, chairman, Norton; L. H. Thompson, Norton; W. S. Cannon, Norton; Willard Simmons, Norton; N. L. Johnson, Norton.



## OSAGE COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—T. J. O'Neil, Osage City.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—J. T. Pringle, chairman, Burlingame; C. T. Neihart, Lyndon; C. G. Messerly, Osage City; T. J. O'Neil, Osage City; Wm. Powell, Burlingame.

## OSBORNE COUNTY.

*Officers.*—President county war council, W. A. Layton, Osborne; vice president, F. C. Everitt, Osborne; secretary, Allis Babcock, Osborne; treasurer, D. C. Henderson, Osborne.

*Executive Committee.*—W. A. Layton, B. P. Walker, E. R. Farwell, E. O. Henshal, Mrs. W. A. Layton, D. C. Henderson, R. E. Brodrick, C. E. Rarick, Allis Babcock, F. C. Everitt.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—N. C. Else, chairman, Osborne; W. E. Machin, Osborne; Harvey McCaslin, Osborne; W. A. Layton, Osborne; Mrs. M. D. Larosh, Osborne.

In April of 1918, Osborne county organized a war council which was to control and direct all war activities in the county. This was organized at a public meeting of the county, and Hon. W. A. Layton was elected chairman; Rev. F. C. Everitt, vice chairman; D. C. Henderson, treasurer, and Allis Babcock, secretary. The Council was composed of the chairmen of all the various war activities in the county. This war council had an office in the courthouse, and paid the secretary a small salary (which was set by the secretary), and maintained other office expenses from a fund of \$1,200 which was set aside by the county commissioners for this purpose. The chairman, Mr. Layton, gave all his time, and the other members of the council gave such time as was necessary for the carrying on of their various departments. This sum was so economically handled that it was sufficient to maintain the office for fifteen months, which it could not have done if everyone had not given every possible help both in time and service. Each town and township in the county then appointed or elected a town or township chairman of war activities, and that chairman named a committee varying in number as he saw fit. Some of the committees had twelve or fifteen members, and some had only four or five. These committees pledged themselves to assist in and direct every war activity that was given them to direct. With this organization the county was able to raise its quota in nearly every drive and to direct such other war work as became necessary. Following is an explicit report by drives of quotas and amounts raised.

	Quota.	Subscription.
First Red Cross war fund .....	\$20,000	\$22,364.65
Third Liberty loan .....	242,000	358,750.00
Second Red Cross war fund .....	14,800	17,256.87
Fourth Liberty loan .....	360,000	412,450.00
United War Work campaign .....	18,000	19,919.00
Armenian relief and French orphans .....	6,000	3,272.18
Fifth or Victory loan .....	252,000	335,950.00
War savings stamps .....	274,000	256,000.00

The first Young Men's Christian Association drive and the two first Liberty loan campaigns were put on before the council was organized.

The agricultural production of wheat and corn, this county's main crops, was probably not materially increased, as this county was all under cultivation before the war, and every acre was planted to some sort of crop, but during the war, extra effort was made that no land should be wasted, and every bit of available ground was in some sort of crop requested by the government. The production of garden stuff was very materially increased, since nearly every household had home gardens and all vacant lots in the towns were planted to some sort of crop. Threshing committees over the county saw to it that all grain was

properly and economically harvested and threshed, and registered every threshing machine owner, in order that all machines should be used. A free labor bureau was carried on by the War Council to furnish harvesters and threshers to the farmers, so that all crops could be saved. This labor bureau, under Mr. Layton's direction, did very efficient service. Garden clubs were organized among the children, and every practical means of encouraging production was energetically used.

Food conservation was strictly and consistently enforced, and every merchant, baker and restaurant man, and all those who dealt with food in large quantities reported loyally and regularly to the food chairman. There was no slacking in Osborne county among the merchants or other handlers of food, and a hearty coöperation with the government program was found in almost all cases. Food conservation by private individuals was universal and patriotic. In the one or two cases of hoarding that were reported the War Council was able to effect a correction by the force of public opinion or by reporting to the district attorney. The food conservation pledges were signed and a thorough drive put on in all parts of the county, with fine results.

Public meetings were held, community sings organized in all parts of the county, in every drive, and all possible occasions for the encouragement of a patriotic feeling. Material was furnished to ministers and schools for patriotic sermons, speeches and four-minute talks at the picture show. Schools were encouraged in patriotic programs, and flag drills, and I think everything was done to encourage and foster a public patriotism.

Slackers were reported to the district attorney; moral suasion and public opinion was used, and in two cases, without the knowledge or sanction of the War Council, yellow paint was used. Osborne county was very free of slackers, but the few we had were dealt with as severely as the district attorney would back us up in dealing.

Home guards were recruited in all the towns in the county, and were furnished with uniforms by the county. They drilled regularly and guarded the elevators and railroads when the government wished it. They have only recently disbanded.

## OTTAWA COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—A. Kay Wells.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—E. C. Sweet, chairman, Minneapolis; D. F. Boyse, Minneapolis; Roy Gafford, Minneapolis; A. Kay Wells, Minneapolis; Dr. C. D. Clarke, Minneapolis.

At the request of the county chairman, Mr. C. C. Davis, county clerk, sent the following report:

Red Cross drives, total for the county, including all drives, \$52,865; Y. M. C. A. and Salvation Army drives, including all drives, \$23,803.

*Increased Agricultural Production and Food Conservation Drives.*—These drives were worked to the limit, having had the county organized with committees in almost all the townships. Public meetings were held and the work pushed all during the war.

Liberty bond drives, \$837,350; Victory loan drives, \$299,500.

*Promotion of Patriotism.*—This was worked through the schools, churches and different orders, carried on by public speaking and the distribution of literature.

*Suppression of Slackers.*—This branch was handled by the draft board. At the outbreak of the war they published the law dealing with slackers, also appealing to the loyalty of the people. *We had no slackers.*

*Home Guard Recruiting.*—We had five companies of Home Guards recruited in the county and several more applications for charters in at the time of the signing of the armistice. Also furnished G company, 137th Infantry, National Guards, first going to the Mexican border, then to France, where they made a world's record, as history will show.

## PAWNEE COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—H. M. Halloway, Larned; Dr. J. A. Dillon, Larned; Harvey Eckert, Larned.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—W. H. Vernon, Larned, chairman; H. S. Rogers, Larned; G. W. Finney, Larned; H. M. Holloway, Larned; Mrs. A. A. Doerr, Larned.

## PHILLIPS COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—W. H. Brandt, Phillipsburg; W. D. Womer.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—W. A. Barron, chairman, Phillipsburg; J. F. Gray, Kirwin; Wm. Kingery, Phillipsburg; W. H. Bandt, Phillipsburg; Mrs. C. P. O'Leary, Phillipsburg.

## POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Geo. M. Bittman, Wamego.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—E. M. Brunner, chairman, Wamego; E. C. Brookens, Westmoreland; Maurice Murphy, St. Marys; Geo. M. Bittman, Wamego; H. G. McPherson, St. Marys.

## PRATT COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Thad. C. Carver, Pratt.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Wm. Barrett, chairman, Pratt; R. F. Crick, Pratt; Wm. B. Hess, Pratt; Thad. C. Carver, Pratt; Mrs. A. Wellis, Pratt.

*List of Chairmen of Township Committees.*—McClellan township, S. W. Konkel, Cullison; Elm township, W. H. Brown, Sawyer; City of Sawyer, F. C. Trillingham, Sawyer; Banner township, F. L. Farnsworth, Cullison; Ninnescah township, Charles S. Moon, Pratt; Logan township, I. T. Ramsey, Pratt; Carmi township, S. J. Allmon, Preston; city of Preston, R. B. Haines, Preston; McPherson township, R. B. Sanders, Pratt; north half of Center township, Ezra Elliott, Pratt; Haynesville township, M. H. Hays, Preston; Paxon, J. R. Wheatley, Sawyer; Springvale township, Jas. G. Johnston, Cullison; Grant township, Charles Harper, Coats; Lincoln township, J. J. Moore, Byers; Valley township, E. L. Fitzsimmons, Cunningham; Naron township, C. L. Battin, Fravil; Iuka township, F. M. Young, Iuka; city of Pratt, H. E. Shrack, first ward; S. P. Gebhart, second ward; W. B. Hess, third ward; A. A. Cochran, fourth ward; Saratoga township, A. J. Brehm, Pratt; Gove township, H. E. Hiskett, Isabel; city of Coats, L. L. Orr, Coats; Richland township, L. M. Hutchison, Cullison; south half of Center township, Ray Clark, Pratt.

Will say that Pratt county was very loyal, exceptionally so, in all its support to the war measures. The Red Cross drives in all cases were oversubscribed; the same with the Y. M. C. A. drives and the Salvation Army drives—in fact, all of the drives of every nature pertaining to war work in Pratt county were subscribed to enthusiastically, and with very few exceptions Pratt county was loyal. The Council of Defense had very little trouble in raising their subscriptions, and more too. The county was thoroughly organized. There were about two hundred workers, divided into twenty-four precincts. It required only about three or four hours' time for us to make a complete survey of our county.

The Liberty loan drives were exceptionally good, all loans being oversubscribed. We had very little work along the line of suppressing slackers, as we had so few of them. Our Home Guard did efficient work, and was well organized. From my knowledge of Pratt county, I feel free to say there is no county more patriotic in the United States, and I



certainly appreciate the support that everybody gave me when I called upon them for help. The members of the Council of Defense in Pratt county were prompt in their response and untiring in their work. We cannot speak too highly of the war activities for Pratt county.

### RAWLINS COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—C. A. P. Falconer, Atwood.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—M. A. Wilson, chairman, Atwood; J. H. Briney, Atwood; E. E. Howard, Atwood; C. A. P. Falconer, Atwood; S. C. Price, Atwood.

### RENO COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Will S. Thompson.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—F. L. Martin, chairman, Hutchinson; J. S. Simmons, Hutchinson; A. C. Malley, Hutchinson; Will S. Thompson, Hutchinson; Mrs. Fred W. Cook, Hutchinson.

The county chairman was also county food administrator. He was greatly assisted in his work by Ralph Hemingway, Haven; J. C. Regier, Buhler; Charley Hornbaker, Castleton; F. C. Field, Pretty Prairie; E. O. Allmon, Turon; Mr. Sharp, Langdon; R. M. Taylor, Arlington; Geo. H. Yust, Sylvia; J. N. Hinshaw, Plevna; Mr. Haskard, Partridge; J. E. Humphrey and Chas. Wooddell, Nickerson.

The duties of this committee were very arduous and exacting, and consisted of the promulgation of the rules and regulations of the food department and the insistence of the observance of the meatless days, issuing all sugar permits, and the seeking out of sugar and flour hoarders, of which there were very few.

Through the coöperation of the assistants throughout the county, an overseer was appointed for every township in the county, who was given direct charge of all threshing machines in their respective townships, to the end that they personally examined the threshing machines and separators, so as to minimize the amount of wheat going into the stack and hauling to market by the farmers of their wheat as rapidly as the elevators in the county could take care of the grain.

Various petitions were carried through the county soliciting the signatures of the housewives, in which they agreed to observe all the rules and regulations as they were issued from the food department, and looking towards the conservation of all food and eliminating all waste.

Will S. Thompson was county fuel administrator, with the same assistants over the county as acted in the food department. Through their activities the distribution of coal was systematically rendered, and in no instance were any of the schools or hospitals in the county closed for lack of fuel. Their duties consisted of keeping in active touch with the receipts of coal in their communities and an equitable distribution per family, to the end that while coal was very scarce and hard to get no one actually suffered for the lack of fuel.

Reno county had the honor of supplying the state fuel administrator, viz., Senator Emerson Carey. Reno county also furnished a member of the speakers' bureau of the State Council of Defense, viz., Will S. Thompson.

The chairman of the county council had charge of the disposition of Smileage books in Reno county. All were sold and accounted for. He together with C. O. Hitchcock and V. M. Wiley were the committee having in charge the solicitation of applicants for the first and second officers' training camps. Mr. Harry W. Chabin was in charge of the government employment agency.

*Red Cross.*—The first Red Cross drive our quota was \$55,000; we raised \$68,919.88. The second Red Cross drive our quota was \$85,000,

and we raised \$103,268.22. Mr. C. M. Branch was treasurer and L. E. Fontron was chairman.

*Liberty Loan Drive.*—Our figures were unavailable for the first and second drives. The third drive the quota was \$426,300; the total subscribed, \$793,100. The fourth drive our quota was \$823,750; total subscribed, \$1,149,300. The fifth drive our quota was \$746,600; total subscribed, \$873,550. Mr. E. W. Meyer was chairman for the county for all three of these drives.

*War Savings Stamps.*—Mr. Bert E. Mitchner was chairman. The county's quota was \$885,900; total subscribed, approximately, \$965,000.

*Armenian Drive.*—Was in charge of C. H. Humphreys, but I am sorry to state no figures are available, but we exceeded our quota.

*Y. M. C. A.*—V. M. Wiley was chairman. These figures are not obtainable, but we also went over the quota in that.

*Knights of Columbus.*—Was in charge of Doctor Carhart. These figures are not available, but this also went over the top.

## REPUBLIC COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—C. W. Copeland, Belleville.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Nelson J. Ward, chairman, Belleville; W. D. Vance, Belleville; R. E. McTaggart, Belleville; C. W. Copeland, Belleville; Dr. D. E. Foristall, Belleville.

## RICE COUNTY.

*Officers.*—County chairman, Harry Taylor, Lyons; vice chairman, Rev. E. C. Osen, Lyons; chairman Liberty loan committee, J. D. Zimmerman, Sterling.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—L. E. Quinlan, chairman, Lyons; Ben Jones, Lyons; Fred P. Green, Sterling; Harry Taylor, Lyons; Mrs. D. J. Fair, Sterling.

## RILEY COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—W. R. Yenawine, Manhattan.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Jno. C. Hessin, chairman, Manhattan; Alvin R. Springer, Manhattan; Chas. Hughes, Manhattan; W. R. Yenawine, Manhattan; Mrs. Allie L. Stingley, Manhattan.

## ROOKS COUNTY.

*Officers.*—County chairman, Frank M. Smith, Stockton; secretary, B. B. McReynolds, Plainville.

*Executive Committee.*—C. M. Burroughs, Plainville; P. D. Scott, Woodson; Wm. Edwards, Webster; C. L. Miller, Palco; F. W. Hagemeister, Stockton.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—O. O. Osborne, chairman, Stockton; W. B. Ham, Stockton; E. G. Spealman, Stockton; Frank M. Smith, Stockton; H. A. Butler, Stockton.

The first move made was to secure increased food production, as the outbreak of war had found agricultural conditions in Rooks county the worst in years. The corn crop of 1916 had been almost a total failure, being considered by the authorities as making but five bushels to the acre. In the fall of 1916 the farmers had heard the cry of "the world is starving," and had planted 220,000 acres of wheat, but the winter had been one of the worst for wheat in the history of the county, and in the spring of 1917 it was found that practically all had winterkilled. In fact, only about 11,000 acres was ever cut, and that made only three bushels to the acre.

This was not a bright prospect, but the committee went to work, working in harmony and in coöperation with various other patriotic organizations and with patriotic farmers in every locality, and sufficient good seed corn was secured and sentiment stirred up until almost every acre was planted to a spring crop, the reports showing 204,000 acres of corn, and 25,000 acres of feed crops, almost three times the normal acreage; and over 40,000 acres of spring grains, five times the normal acreage.

But the season of 1917 proved to be the most disastrous in many years, and this wonderful acreage was almost a total loss, so much so in fact that the average value of all crops raised in the county was only \$2.30 to the acre. Many farmers with hundreds of acres of corn did not even get one bushel of grain.

A record of the success of the various drives for war funds of all kinds will be found elsewhere, but Rooks county is satisfied that its response will be found to have compared favorably with that from counties whose average value of crops to the acre was well over \$30. Many times it was almost a puzzle to the committee where the money for the war activities could possibly come from, yet always it came, and willingly.

As fall approached the committee began an investigation of the seed-wheat proposition, and found that all told there was only about 100,000 bushels of wheat in the county. In the spring there had been only 130,000 bushels in storage and much of this had been sold as unfit for seed, while the harvested crop had been only about 30,000 bushels (as computed in Topeka—possibly 10,000 bushels would be nearer the truth). Furthermore many of the less prosperous farmers were short on funds, and the financial circumstances of the more fortunate was not satisfactory.

At this time the state committee of the Council of Defense offered a proposition to furnish seed to farmers for one-fifth of the crop delivered at the nearest elevator. The farmers were to pay twenty per cent of the cost of the seed, which twenty per cent was to be returned to them when the wheat was sold. With this hope before them the committee organized the county for a "biggest wheat acreage" campaign, operating with a finance committee on which were representatives of all the banks in the county and a wheat distributing committee on which were representatives of all the elevators, while still other committees were organized from representative business men and farmers in many localities.

However, when the county was fully organized and the local work of providing the twenty per cent had been completed, it was discovered that the State Council of Defense could not raise sufficient money to furnish the seed wheat. So the proposition was dropped, although later about 3,000 bushels of wheat was distributed on this plan. But local banks and business men came to the rescue and somehow seed was secured by the elevators, money was found to pay for it, and almost 200,000 acres of wheat was planted in the fall of 1917.

But nature seemed to have something against the community, and the winter of 1917-'18 proved almost as disastrous as that of the previous year, and with the spring it was found that 130,000 acres had winterkilled. This left about 220,000 acres for spring crops, or to be left vacant until fall. The committee investigated and found that there were less than 15,000 bushels of seed corn in the county and very little other good seed of any kind. Also the drain upon the available laborers, both to the army and navy and to industrial work in more prosperous communities, had begun to be noticed.

However, a county-wide campaign was made on the basis that "the nation must be fed," and somehow seed was secured for all, money was found for many who had lost all they had during the previous failures, and the records show that almost 110,000 acres of corn was planted, over 45,000 acres of small grains, and almost 60,000 acres of feed crops, mostly sorghums, which was three times the usual feed acreage. There was only a very small acreage which was not planted to some spring crop.

The season of 1918 was almost as disastrous to crop production as that of 1917, and the 70,000 acres of wheat which was considered as cut



was only figured at Topeka as making seven bushels to the acre, while the corn crop was considered as making four bushels. However, all feeds were scarce, although perhaps not so much so as the previous year. The stock in the county had been greatly reduced in numbers during these two seasons of failures, hogs in particular being reduced from 15,000 to 4,000 head. In this way the feed was made to go further, but even then many farmers had to send their stock out of the county to be wintered.

The fall of 1918 found sufficient wheat seed in the county, but the financial condition of many was such that they could not buy it. The committee, working with other committees in this and other counties, urged Federal aid to farmers; and when the news of the government's proposition reached Rooks county the old organization was reestablished, and a campaign for a big acreage made, with the result that again 200,000 acres of wheat was planted. Also several thousand acres of rye was put in for good measure.

And then in November, 1918, the war ended. Rooks county had not furnished grain to aid in winning the war, but her record of planting one-half to two-thirds of her acreage to two crops each year, and losing all for two full years, should be considered by those in more favorable portions of the state as an example of the patriotism of the farmers of western Kansas. They could not make their crops grow, but they could and did do all that humans could do. Considering these circumstances Rooks county feels that it can be proud of its increased agricultural production drives.

#### THE RED CROSS.

The Rooks County Red Cross was organized on June 23, 1917, at Stockton, the county seat. Mrs. Harry Butler was the first county chairman, Mrs. Ruby Sweet was vice chairman, Miss Franc Chipman was secretary, and Mrs. P. M. Reeves was treasurer. All regular committees were organized and work commenced at once. Mr. H. A. Butler had charge of the home-service work.

As the first war fund drive was over the county made no campaign, but instead made a drive for memberships, the same to be good until January, 1918. On July 4, 1917, the local chapter conducted a general tag-day celebration, and in one day secured over 500 new members at Stockton alone.

Branches were immediately established, on the assumption that the entire county was to form one chapter, under the name of The Rooks County Chapter of the Red Cross. Local campaigns and contributions for materials came in rapidly, and much work was completed in a short time.

On September 20, 1917, the first draft boys left Stockton, and the chapter gave a supper and entertainment in their honor.

On January 2, 1918, authority came from headquarters to divide the county into two chapters, one having headquarters at Stockton and the other at Plainville. The county was then divided equitably to the satisfaction of all, and the chapter at Plainville began work with Mrs. B. B. McReynolds, of Plainville, as chairman. On the same day the Junior Red Cross was organized as the Stockton chapter, with Miss Kate Gerken as chairman. However, Miss Gerken did not serve, and later Miss Elizabeth Cooper was made chairman. The other Junior officer named was Archie Lukins, who was soon replaced by J. B. Riseley.

The Christmas roll call was made a big success in both chapters; almost every family in the county was enrolled, with at least one membership. Refugee work was added in February, and during the same month many auxiliaries were organized, so that each community might have an active working unit.

In March Mrs. Butler resigned as chairman, and Vice Chairman Ruby Sweet was made chairman. Mrs. S. S. Smith became vice chairman. In April regular offices were established to care for the rapidly increasing work.

May 16, 1918, was set aside at Stockton as Red Cross day, and a general celebration with auction sales was had. Several hundred dollars was raised for the work. A severe tornado struck Codell, in this county, in April, killing several people and destroying most of the town. The local Red Cross chapters of the county did all that could be done to aid the unfortunates.

May 24, 1918, was made the big day for the second war fund drive. Community dinners were given, and a common white duck was placed on sale, with ——— Travis, of Plainville, as auctioneer. How many times the duck was sold is not reported, but the total sale price of the duck was over \$1,300. The Stockton chapter raised \$6,750, while the Plainville chapter raised over \$6,000 for the war work.

Other sales were held at various times, raising several hundred dollars for the chapter, while all the branches and auxiliaries had sales and entertainments of all kinds to keep up interest in the work and to provide the necessary money for materials.

In the fall of 1918 the state headquarters suggested that all of Rooks county should make one chapter, and with this suggestion in view arrangements were made to unify under the name of Rooks County Chapter. At the time the union was suggested all the schools in the Stockton chapter but four had organized Junior Red Cross units, and most of the units were hard at work. The Plainville chapter had made no attempt to organize the junior work.

Early in November, just before the armistice, united meetings were held to perfect a county chapter, and by a vote of 26 to 10 it was agreed that the chapter headquarters should be at the county seat. An election was held, but the entire executive committee was chosen from the Plainville chapter as a protest to the union idea. The state officers thereupon, seeing that local elements could not successfully coöperate, dissolved the county unit and reestablished the two chapters.

During this general misunderstanding, however, both chapters worked at top speed, and produced their full quota of every description, and raised money by various and novel methods.

The Christmas roll call of 1918 was celebrated in both chapters with success, almost every family again contributing to the membership fund. The officers for 1919 for the Stockton chapter were Mrs. H. C. Sweet, chairman; Mrs. Dr. Colby, vice chairman; Miss Flo Jackson, treasurer, and Mrs. Olmer Adams, secretary. The Plainville chapter continued substantially its old officers.

As the war was over most of the work gradually was discontinued, and the chapters put on a peace basis. The community, however, is continuing its two local chapters in case of future emergencies.

A member of the Stockton chapter, Mrs. Chill Neal, had perhaps the best record as a knitter of any woman in the state. She received the 3-bar badge of honor.

Mrs. H. C. Sweet, chairman during the latter part of the war, also received the 3-bar badge as a recognition of the work she gave to the success of the Red Cross.

#### VARIOUS DRIVES.

The Y. M. C. A. drive in 1917 was celebrated in Rooks county, and the county, although the quota was but \$1,250 raised \$2,550 for the work. The officers of the drive were: O. O. Osborne, of Stockton, chairman; Chas. Coolbaugh, of Stockton, treasurer; W. B. Ham, captain of North side, and Earl Gillispie, captain of the South side.

A Knights of Columbus drive was made in the south side of the county, raising several hundred dollars for their work. No Salvation Army drive was made during the war. Other organizations received contributions, but did not make county-wide drives.

The United War Work drive was a success in Rooks county. The same officers who made the Y. M. C. A. drive go also handled this campaign, which secured \$12,000 in the county.

**BOND DRIVES.**

Although the county was hard run in money matters, due to a row of crop failures, no excuses were accepted when the bond drives were made, and under the chairmanship of Earl Gillispie, of Plainville, the county either equalled or approximated its quota in every drive, although the quotas were usually much higher than government officials would have made them had they known the exact local conditions.

**GUARDS.**

The Rooks County Home Guards were organized at Stockton on September 7, 1917, with J. Q. Adams as president; J. C. Foster, vice president; Dr. E. E. White, surgeon; I. L. Perkins, secretary; and Chas. Riseley, treasurer. The original members numbered 102, several being as old as 70 and 74 years, while the youngest was scarce 16. R. C. Johnson was appointed marshal of the company. The organization continued active until the State Guards were organized, in April, 1918. The members bought uniforms and drilled faithfully.

On April 23, 1918, in accord with orders from the state adjutant general, the Home Guards became Company A of the Twenty-second battalion of State Guards. Later, in May, 1918, Company B was also organized at Stockton, giving two companies of about a hundred men each at the county seat. Company C was organized at Plainville, and Company D at Woodston.

These units drilled faithfully, and encouraged all young men of military age to enlist before they were called into service, so that they might know a few of the fundamentals before entering the "mill." On several occasions the entire county had battalion drill at first one town and then another, with all four companies represented.

The two Stockton companies purchased President Wilson's picture at a Red Cross sale for \$260, as a gift to the Red Cross, donating the picture to the Stockton public library. At the Rooks county fair the battalion gave a three-day encampment, and entered a contest for the best drilled team. Ten companies competed, the four Rooks county teams, Portis, Alton, Wa Keeney, Hays City, Logan and Kirwin. Alton won the banner and Kirwin won second place in the contest, which was judged by Major Max Anderson and Adjutant General Huffman.

A National Guard unit was recruited to the number of 46 men, but as it was not desired by the government it was later mustered out.

**FOOD ADMINISTRATION.**

H. C. Sweet, of Stockton, was food administrator of Rooks county. He built up an organization covering the larger towns of the county, and successfully enforced all orders of the food administration with the minimum of friction, and without any prosecutions.

**FUEL ADMINISTRATOR.**

Chas. Riseley, of Stockton, was fuel administrator of Rooks county, and handled the fuel orders so that they were obeyed, yet without causing friction or bitter feelings against the government.

**PREWAR ACTIVITY.**

At the time the news came that Belgium was starving the citizens of Rooks county raised several thousand dollars and sent two carloads of flour from Rooks county to the Belgium Relief Commission. Most of the men who aided in this prewar work later gave their fullest cooperation to the war activities above mentioned, so it is unnecessary to name them again.

This campaign was especially successful in that it definitely established sentiment in the county so that later there was no trouble in suppressing slackers, and it was not necessary to take any artificial measures to promote patriotism. The people were whole-hearted with the war, and gladly gave to the cause both their sons and their money.



## RUSH COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Frank U. Russell, Hutchinson; James H. Little, Hutchinson.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—W. H. Russell, chairman, La Crosse; H. L. Anderson, La Crosse; J. W. McCormick, La Crosse; Frank U. Russell, La Crosse; J. E. Andrews, La Crosse.

The war activities of Rush county, as reported by F. U. Russell, follows:

Rush county is largely populated with residents of foreign birth or blood, and it was with regret that a large number of them found war the inevitable issue. However, by patriotic effort on the part of many much was done, and in the end Rush county was not behind others in her work for American protection and vindication.

## LIBERTY LOANS.

The first and second Liberty loan drives were not thoroughly successful, due to a lingering apathy toward war work on the part of many, due to a failure to realize the full necessity of it.

The third loan and fourth loan were well taken care of, and the Victory loan as well. Mr. Howard Baker, who was county Liberty loan chairman for these later drives, gave himself to the work without stint, sacrificing business interests and activities and time to make the county's work successful. He was loyally supported by many willing workers, and Rush county went over the top.

## AMERICAN RED CROSS.

The county history of the American Red Cross was one that reflected credit on all the citizenship of the county. The first organization of the work was in the spring of 1917, when a county chapter was formed. From that time forward every call of a divisional or national headquarters was answered. Frank U. Russell, mayor of La Crosse, who called the first meeting for preliminary organization, became later an executive worker and Red Cross captain in France and Belgium.

H. W. Grass, who was for the greater part of the war time at the head of the Red Cross drives, is a successful banker of La Crosse, and he gave all the talent, energy and organizing ability that had made his own business successful to putting over this humanitarian work. James H. Little, W. H. Russell and others also were very active and efficient in pushing the drives.

## Y. M. C. A. AND OTHER SIMILAR WAR WORK.

W. A. Hayes was the Y. M. C. A. leader for most of their work and all the drives for that organization were successful, due very largely to his talent and tact and ability in enlisting the interest and aid of others over the county.

The Allied War Work drive received strong support also throughout the county.

## WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Louise Bellport, Mrs. Grace Arnold, Mrs. H. L. Anderson, and Mrs. Florence Bunn, and many others, the women's work of the Red Cross and other organizations was pushed with unremitting energy, and a vast amount of work to help soldiers was accomplished.

## COUNTY DEFENSE COUNCIL.

Frank U. Russell was chairman of the County Defense Council until in 1918 he resigned to go overseas. The work of this organization was mostly inconspicuous, and such as tended to strengthen other organizations' work. Once Mr. Russell, who was also prosecuting attorney at

the time, had a socialist orator put in the county jail for opposing the operation of the draft law, and afterward when the same agitator came back a second time the city of La Crosse incarcerated him for the same offense. Later another agitator who was making the smaller towns and schoolhouses was given the same medicine until he promised to be loyal and quit the state.

James H. Little took the County Defense Council work after Mr. Russell's resignation, and carried it forward very effectively until the end of the war.

#### THE ADVISORY BOARD.

W. H. Russell, as chairman of the advisory board gave many weeks to helping soldiers and prospective soldiers with their difficulties in relation to questionnaires, etc., as did also most of the other attorneys of the county.

#### THE LOCAL BOARD.

L. H. Robertson and E. A. Kirkpatrick, assisted at different times by Doctors Baker, Attwood and Bryan, did a strenuous and self-sacrificing work. Theirs was the most unpleasant and responsible duty of all. They incurred the displeasure of many and the praise of few during the heavy hours of their work, but the people as a whole now appreciate their work at its true worth, realize their absolute honesty and their wisdom, and know what a debt of gratitude is due them for the days and nights of unrequited toil these men gave for their country's sake. Never were there truer, nobler hearted and more helpful men than they in local patriotic work. No man who went to the front showed any finer loyalty and self-sacrifice than did these men.

#### LAST AND MOST OF IMPORTANCE.

Rush county sent many volunteer soldiers to the front as well as giving her proper quota in all the calls. Eleven of her men died in the war, and many were wounded or injured in health. In the great cause in which so much was due the people of this county did their part all along the line, but the part of the soldier was the most dangerous, the most necessary, and the most to be applauded now, and such remains the disposition of our people.

#### RUSSELL COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—H. M. Laing, Russell.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—L. B. Beardsley, chairman, Russell; G. W. Holland, Russell; J. G. Vogelgesang, Russell; H. M. Laing, Russell; Mrs. D. W. Gower, Russell.

The excellent work done in Russell county is given in the following report from the chairman:

"Immediately upon being delegated to assume charge of this organization we called in about forty representative men, from as many localities in this county, and organized by electing a secretary and delegating twenty men from the various sections of the county to act as vice chairmen, whose duty it was to look after such activities as might come under the supervision of the Council of Defense; also to see to it that all available land was put into crops and to assist farmers in locating seed and labor to do this; also to report any suspected lawless character and any destruction of property in his locality. We think much good was accomplished by this organization."

*Fuel Administration.*—A man was delegated (who was not a dealer) in each town to look after that feature, each of whom we were in close touch with at all times; dealers' profits must not exceed pre-war period. Fuel was conserved, yet there was no suffering because of any shortage of it.

*U. S. War Camp Activities.*—Each bank in the county was delegated as custodian of supplies; suggesting that they report directly to district chairman. This plan was accepted by him, and we have no report of amount remitted.

*U. S. Public Service Reserve.*—Several men were sent to ship-building cantonments, and a labor bureau was organized, with headquarters at Russell, with deputies residing in various sections of the county, delegated to assist vice chairmen of the Council of Defense in their locality in rendering any possible service relative to local labor.

The first two drives there was no organized force at work, consequently no record at hand of the amount sold in the county. There are twelve banks in the county and we think they were all doing business.

First Liberty loan drive, two Russell banks.....	\$18,850
Second Liberty loan drive, two Russell banks.....	111,350
Third Liberty loan drive, Russell county.....	293,800
Fourth Liberty loan drive, Russell county.....	396,800
Fifth or Victory loan drive, Russell county.....	241,250

Total loan drives, Russell county, ten banks not reporting and not called for, \$1,062,050

*United War Work or Seven-in-One Drive.*

United war work.....	\$23,196.00
War saving stamps.....	251,000.00
Salvation Army.....	1,996.26
Total.....	\$276,192.26

*State Guards.*—A good Home Guard organization developed into an organization of State Guards, with a membership in the county of a little over 400.

Many men and women throughout the county deserve much credit for devoting time and energy that the one purpose might be accomplished. They realized that it was everybody's war, and were ready to perform any duty to the extent of their ability.

The Council of Defense as an organization did not have charge of or take part in the various drives, except when asked to suggest suitable persons to assume that duty. All "drives" known to us or heard of by us were presented and "put over the top" by those having them in charge, assisted by the coöperation of the people generally. We are not in possession of data that will enable us to report in detail the methods used in these drives, but know that they were very similar to those of the Council of Defense herein contained.

RED CROSS, 1917-'19.

*Officers.*—E. U. Carter, chairman; J. M. Mahoney, vice chairman; Mrs. F. S. Hawes, secretary; Chas. E. Hall, treasurer.

*Standing Committee Chairmen.*—A. A. Roth, Finance; Mrs. L. Banker, Production; S. S. Miller, Membership; Mrs. D. W. Gower, Home Service; Mrs. F. R. Culbertson, Publicity; Mrs. S. S. Miller, Nursing Service; Caleb A. Bodmer, Junior Membership; D. E. McKean, Military Relief; Leland P. Clarke, Conservation.

*Branch Chairman.*—Bunker Hill, H. F. Briggs; Dorrance, Mrs. J. J. Weber; Gorham, Mrs. J. E. Baxter; Lucas, Mrs. J. Walmer; Luray, Mrs. W. B. Daniels; Pioneer, Thos. Carter; Waldo, Mrs. Frank Meeker; Paradise, Mrs. Cyrus Henry.

First war drive.....	\$13,463.20
Second war drive.....	15,036.04
Membership drive.....	6,602.00
Contributions to Russell county chapter.....	18,961.13

Total, Russell county..... \$54,062.37



*Red Cross Production Department.*

Total amount of work done by Russell chapter, American Red Cross:	
Surgical dressings .....	39,830
Hospital and refugee garments .....	3,487
Knitted articles .....	1,213
Property bags, comfort kits .....	242
Bedside tables (Junior work) .....	26
Other articles Junior work not available.	
Coöperation of women and girls was the custom in this department.	

## SALINE COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—F. D. Blundon, Salina.

*Legal Advisory Committee.*—Thomas L. Bond, chairman, Salina; Z. C. Milliken, Salina; C. W. Burch, Salina; F. D. Blundon, Salina; Mrs. Minnie Steifel, Salina,

The original members of the Salina Council were: C. W. Burch, chairman; John J. Eberhardt, vice chairman; C. I. Vessey, treasurer; T. S. Jamison, secretary; Judge F. D. Blundon, F. C. Bulkley, E. R. Erickson, George M. Hull, Judge B. A. Mason, Dr. E. R. Cheney, C. F. McAdams, Carl T. Johnson, J. P. Burns, John Bell, Joe Lockard, James S. Martin; August Anderson.

To these were added many other names as subchairmen of the various precincts, wards and townships, who responded willingly to all calls made upon them. There was probably not a county in the state that more conscientiously and efficiently, by its war work, backed up one of the best bunches of soldiers that ever shouldered guns.

The following from a letter from the vice chairman gives a good report for Saline county:

"We went 'over the top,' splashingly, in every single drive carried on during the war. We influenced capable and influential men to oversee food conservation, increased agricultural production, promotion of patriotism, suppression of slackers, etc., and I can personally vouch for one-hundred-per-cent efficiency, so far as actual results were concerned.

"We instructed our local Red Cross workers to work just as constantly and vigorously as possible regardless of funds available, in the promise to influence citizens to assume the added obligation during subsequent drives. For example, our last Red Cross quota was \$27,000 and we had incurred about \$18,000 in debts, hence announced our quota as \$50,000, but the vigilance committee so impressively interviewed certain 'tightwads' that when the final figures were announced we had in actual pledges something over \$90,000.

"Our last Liberty bond drive exceeded \$1,300,000, and the United War Work campaign, with an increased quota, because of failure in crops in western Kansas, amounted to \$60,000. We received in pledges a little over \$15,000 in excess of the amount asked, but this was accepted and solicited with the understanding that the excess was to be used for other commendable activities, such as welfare Jewish relief, Y. M. C. A., etc. I might add in passing that our last three campaigns were conducted along volunteer lines where citizens came to booths on our main street corners and pledged the entire quota in one or two days."

## SCOTT COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—H. A. Russell, Scott City.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—R. D. Armstrong, chairman, Scott; C. M. Starr, Scott; Leo T. Gibbens, Scott; H. A. Russell, Scott; Mrs. Lillian M. Coffin, Scott.

## SEDGWICK COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—L. H. Powell, Wichita.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—D. M. Dale, chairman, Wichita; Henry C. Sluss, Wichita; Kos Harris, Wichita; L. H. Powell, Wichita; Mrs. J. O. Davidson, Wichita.

## SEWARD COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Ray Millman, Liberal.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—V. H. Grinstead, chairman, Liberal; Clyde R. Commons, Liberal; G. W. Sawyer, Liberal; Ray Millman, Liberal; H. A. Gaskill, Liberal.

In Seward county the work of the County Council of Defense was in coöperation with the Chamber of Commerce, which effectively assisted in most of the war activities. The chairman reports that he could write many columns about the work done by his county, but sums it up in the following statement:

"I may say generally that with the exception of the food and fuel administration work, the rest of the war work was 'carried on' by the Chamber of Commerce, which paid all the expenses of the Liberty loans, the war savings and the Red Cross drives. The chairmen for the Liberty loans and the war savings was C. E. Woods, and the Red Cross drives was Chas. Summers. The secretary for all the drives and the administrator for the food and fuel was Ray Millman.

"From the Council of Defense there was created a committee in support of the Chamber of Commerce committee in making the different drives, and the evidences of slackerism was investigated and subdued by that committee, and there was some work to be done. Three cases were cited to the Federal authorities.

"We always went over the top with some to spare in the Liberty loan drives, and more than doubled the Red Cross drive the last time.

"In the food administration there were several fines imposed, and a reputation gained in making the conservation about air tight.

"The women's committee under Mrs. Osa Nichols and Mrs. O. M. Woods, for the Liberty loan and conservation work did much for the success of the drives. Also, Mrs. W. E. Wilson, who made the first organization that was placed in the county for the women.

"There were two organizations for guards, the state Home Guards and the National unit. The Home Guard is now past history; was mustered out recently. The National Guards are fully equipped, and is known as Company E, K. N. G.

"The farmers generally obeyed the injunction to increase the acreage. Seward county did its part, and is as yet willing to keep up the lick. The local Red Cross chapter is up to the minute in its work."

## SHAWNEE COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—H. W. McAfee, Topeka.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Thomas F. Doran, chairman, Topeka; E. S. Quinton, Topeka; Clay Hamilton, Topeka; Fred Voiland, Topeka; Mrs. Horace L. Hall, Topeka.

## SHERIDAN COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Charles H. Beers, Hoxie.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—W. H. Clark, chairman, Hoxie; W. F. Schultheis, Hoxie; F. A. Sloan, Hoxie; Charles H. Beers, Hoxie; Rev. E. L. Humphrey, Hoxie.

## SHERMAN COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—C. M. Millisach, Goodland.

*Members.*—A. D. Stewart, C. J. Shimeal, J. J. Knight, Wm. Walker, jr., E. E. Hartwell, W. J. Detwiler, W. A. Sexson.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—E. F. Murphy, chairman, Goodland; John Hartzler, Goodland; C. C. Perdieu, Goodland; C. N. Millisach, Goodland; Rev. V. M. Beebe, Goodland.

To report of the war work in Sherman county briefly I will state that every move and every drive in war work in Sherman county was an over-the-top success. The Red Cross drive, Y. M. C. A. drives, Salvation Army drive, Knights of Columbus drives all went enthusiastically over the top. Sherman county also will show a large increase in the production of all kinds of food products, including cattle and hogs. All Liberty loan drives went over 100 per cent; also the Victory loan. As evidence that patriotism was a strong factor in Sherman county there never was during the war but one or two slackers showed their heads.

#### SMITH COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—A. C. Coolidge, Smith Center.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—I. M. Mahin, chairman, Smith Center; A. W. Relihan, Smith Center; L. C. Uhl, jr., Smith Center; A. C. Coolidge, Smith Center; Dr. F. H. Relihan, Smith Center.

#### STAFFORD COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Frank S. Larabee, Stafford.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Paul R. Nagle, chairman, St. John; Ray H. Beals, St. John; Wm. Dixon, St. John; Frank S. Larabee, Stafford; Mrs. David Jackson, St. John.

#### STANTON COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—John Plummer, Johnson.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—C. A. Gillum, chairman, Fisher; R. J. Shulter, Johnson; Chas. Van Meter, Johnson; John Plummer, Johnson; R. J. Shutter, Johnson.

#### STEVENS COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—C. F. Bell, Hugoton.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—C. T. Parker, chairman, Hugoton; W. S. Bayless, Hugoton; John Kelly, Hugoton; C. F. Bell, Hugoton; J. S. Stout, Hugoton.

#### SUMNER COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—T. A. Hubbard, Wellington.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—W. T. McBride, chairman, Wellington; James Lawrence, Wellington; Ed T. Hackney, Wellington; T. A. Hubbard, Wellington; Mrs. Fred Garland, Wellington.

On account of illness of the chairman the report from Sumner county was delayed. This county as well as all the other counties did its part in the various war activities that were assigned to it.

#### THOMAS COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—James Fitzgerald, Colby.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—E. H. Benson, chairman, Colby; Asa M. Smith, Colby; V. L. C. Smith, Colby; James Fitzgerald, Colby; D. H. Passell, Colby.

#### TREGO COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—W. C. P. Rhoades, Wa Keeney.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—I. T. Purcell, chairman, Wa Keeney; S. M. Hutzell, Wa Keeney; Herman Long, Wa Keeney; W. C. P. Rhoades, Wa Keeney; John R. Parsons, Wa Keeney.



## WABAUNSEE COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—A. S. Allendorph, Alma.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Wm. Bowes, chairman, Alma; J. R. Moreland, Eskridge; C. B. Henderson, Alma; A. S. Allendorph, Alma.

## WALLACE COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—George E. Ward, Sharon Springs.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—D. R. Beckstrom, chairman, Sharon Springs; Clyde King, Sharon Springs; George Cox, Sharon Springs; George E. Ward, Sharon Springs.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—J. C. Goody, Washington.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—Edgar Bennett, chairman, Washington; S. H. Hamilton, Washington; J. R. Hyland, Washington; J. C. Goody, Washington; F. C. Baldwin, Washington.

## WICHITA COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—C. S. Heath, Leoti.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—W. C. Dickey, chairman, Leoti; E. E. Denning, Leoti; Frank Campbell, Leoti; Clyde Freeland, Leoti.

## WILSON COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—E. D. Mikesell, Fredonia; D. E. LaDow.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—E. D. Mikesell, chairman, Fredonia; P. C. Young, Fredonia; J. T. Cooper, Fredonia; C. W. Shinn, Neodesha; Mrs. J. C. McDonald, Neodesha.

## WOODSON COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—Mrs. R. H. Trueblood, Yates Center.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—G. H. Lamb, chairman, Yates Center; S. C. Holmes, Yates Center; S. C. Holcomb, Yates Center; Mrs. R. R. Trueblood, Yates Center; Miss Vinnie Ream, Yates Center.

## WYANDOTTE COUNTY.

*County Chairman.*—H. H. Daniels, 514 Kansas avenue, Kansas City.

*County Legal Advisory Committee.*—A. L. Berger, chairman, Kansas City; Maurice L. Alden, Kansas City; O. L. Miller, Kansas City; Wm. E. Bomhart, Kansas City; Miss Tarlton Bellis, Kansas City.

# WOMAN'S COUNCIL OF DEFENSE FOR KANSAS.

## REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DEFENSE, KANSAS DIVISION, TO THE STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE, KANSAS DIVISION.

MRS. D. W. MULVANE, Chairman.

On behalf of the Woman's Committee, National Council of Defense, I wish to report the following activities:

Our first work since the last meeting was in connection with the Liberty loan. In that campaign two-thirds of our county chairmen acted as county chairmen for the Woman's Liberty Loan committee, and it is estimated that the Woman's Liberty Loan committee sold \$12,000,000 worth of bonds.

In May our committee assisted in the second Red Cross war fund campaign in many counties, making a house to house canvass. In many counties the woman's committee has helped and is helping in the war savings stamp campaign.

Our Child Welfare department has been carrying on the Children's Year campaign of the Federal government. This is an effort to save the lives of 100,000 babies in the United States this year who otherwise would be needlessly sacrificed.

Child welfare chairmen have been appointed in forty-three counties and cities, and the extensive plans of the government through the Children's Bureau are being worked out in these counties. Just as rapidly as possible this work will be extended over the rest of the state.

The government campaign has been coördinated with the plans of the State Board of Health and the U. S. Public Health Service, thus making the Kansas plans for the care of children very extensive and comprehensive, and also promising of great returns.

The Committee on Women in Industry, coöperating with the Industrial Welfare Commission, is giving especial attention to women in industry and their relations to the war. The committee is urging protection for women in industry, not only to safeguard the labor supply, but to conserve the nation's human resources. The work of this committee is mainly educative. It is teaching that exploited womanhood does not make for labor strength.

This committee suggested to the Industrial Welfare Commission the idea of a state war board to make recommendations as other boards have for women in industry, but in making these recommendations to have for its first consideration the winning of the war.

The Committee on Women in Industry is campaigning for retail store conservation, and is urging the placing of a limit of ten hours a day upon all stores in general where the public is accommodated, urging that

this reduction in the excessive hours of labor in stores in general would not only reduce the high cost of doing business, and thus tend to reduce prices, but that it would conserve a vast amount of light and fuel during the coming winter.

I have resolutions from this committee to present for your consideration. They read as follows:

"WHEREAS, The shorter work day has been legislated for women in many of the states of our Union; and

"WHEREAS, The public is being educated to the idea of the early closing of stores in the larger cities as a result of such legislation; and

"WHEREAS, The smaller towns of the state still hold to the old established custom of closing the stores when the customers become scarce in number; and

"WHEREAS, We are satisfied that this custom renders it impossible to obtain efficient clerical force without the payment of additional wages; that this involves a higher overhead expense, and a resultant high price for articles sold; and

"WHEREAS, Furthermore, we believe that stores which are open for business twelve or fourteen hours a day are giving the public an excessive and totally unnecessary service, and are as great an avenue of waste as the excessive delivery system against which the government has been contending; and

"WHEREAS, We believe that a reduction in the excessive hours of labor in stores in general would not only tend to reduce the high cost of doing business, and thus tend to reduce prices, but it would undoubtedly result during the coming winter in an immense saving in light and fuel; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we, the Committee on Women in Industry, Council of Defense, Kansas Division, Woman's Committee, do heartily indorse the movement which has already been suggested as a war measure, placing a limit of ten hours a day, not only upon grocery stores and other stores selling articles of food, but upon all stores in general where the public is accommodated.

LINNA E. BRESSETTE, *Chairman*,

MRS. C. J. EVANS,

MRS. MARGARET GRANDLE,

MISS MARY HICKMAN,

MISS PEARL LEIGHTY,

MISS FLORENCE WARNER,

LAURA FRENCH,

*Committee on Women in Industry."*

Mrs. Amy Walker Field says of them: "It is a relief to get this fresh view point on retail store conservation. I hope you will be able to give this resolution wide publicity."

T. H. McManus, mercantile representative of the Council of Defense, state of Kansas, writes: "Wish to advise we heartily approve and indorse the movement. It has been noticed that there is no possible advantage in keeping the stores open fourteen hours per day. The customary unreasonable store hours has been brought about by short-sighted merchants trying to outdo the other."

W. P. Innes, Federal food administrator for Kansas, writes: "This will have special attention at a meeting we will hold at Kansas City on the 28th and 29th. There is a zonal meeting, representing five states.



There will also be joint resolutions from Washington, and I will try and get indorsements to this work."

Emerson Carey, state fuel administrator for Kansas, writes that "I have your resolutions under date of June 19, indorsing the shorter business hours for Kansas retail stores. This is in line with my ideas. Rest assured this movement has my sympathy."

Our committee has coöperated with the extension department of the agricultural department in carrying on food demonstrations in many counties of the state.

Through our educational department we have distributed Americanization cards, circulars on community centers, and the Fourth of July patriotic program; also supplied a great many calls for the study program for clubs which are prepared by the Woman's Committee, National Council of Defense, at Washington.

In coöperation with the speakers' bureau, Council of Defense, and food administration, the woman's committee are planning a campaign of women speakers, who have volunteered their services in the interest of women's war work.

Heads of our departments attended many large meetings in the state, and explained to the women the work which the government has given to the woman's committee.

Our committee has accomplished a great deal, but I feel that still more can be accomplished in the future if the Council of Defense organizations in the various counties would more generally coöperate with the county chairman of the woman's committee.

I have visited a number of the committees, endeavoring to explain the work, to get into closer communication with the Woman's committee, and I intend to keep in close touch by repeated visits.

Our committee very much appreciate the assistance given it by the Council of Defense through Mr. Voiland.

## FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

WICHITA, KAN., November 12, 1919.

*Mr. Frank W. Blackmar, Lawrence, Kan.:*

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of a letter from J. C. Mohler, dated November 4, asking me for a list of county committees and general committees that were in effect during the food administration for the state of Kansas, and am enclosing a list of the food administrators of each county, with their addresses and date of service. You will notice that a good many have been relieved or new ones appointed in the place of some of the early appointees.

Am also sending a list of the general officers with the state executive committees which met with me very often, getting their advice before any rules went out from my office. I have not the records of the sub-committees under these different officers, and I think it would be proper that you send a line to a few of these named in the list, asking them for their committees. For instance, Mr. Johnston, of the Speakers' Bureau, had a very complete and efficient board. Besides Mr. Johnson, I would suggest Mr. Kerr, Mr. Hall, Mr. McManus, and also Mrs. Mulvane and Mrs. Van Zile.

I trust this information is what you desire, and should there be any other information that I can give you I will be more than glad to send it. Our records have all been sent to Washington, but I believe that we can get any information we might desire.

Very truly yours, W. P. INNES.

### LIST OF PARTIES TO WHOM SERVICE CERTIFICATES ARE TO BE SENT WHEN CERTIFICATES ARE RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON.

Alex Hude, assistant food administrator, Wichita.  
Willis Kerr, state library director, Emporia.  
Otis E. Hall, director of exhibits, Manhattan.  
Mrs. D. W. Mulvane, director of women's work, Topeka.  
T. H. McManus, state merchants' representative, Newton.  
W. G. Hutson, chairman hotel and restaurant committee, Lawrence.  
W. M. G. House, chairman patriotic food show committee, Wichita.  
Edw. C. Johnson, chairman Speakers' Bureau, Manhattan.  
Mrs. Mary P. Van Zile, home economics director, Manhattan.  
Miss Grace Wilkie, secretary college volunteer workers, Fairmount, Wichita.  
H. G. Seelye, supervisor sugar division, Wichita.  
B. O. Bowers, chief clerk, Wichita.  
Arthur R. Brasted, executive secretary, Wichita.  
M. A. Clarkson, investigation and enforcement, Winfield.  
Bliss Isely, educational director, Wichita.  
F. H. Reeves, supervisor threshing division, Wichita.  
Adelbert W. Smith, supervisor baking division, Wichita.

### STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(All from Wichita.)

Howard V. Wheeler.	Benjamin F. Copley.
Thomas P. Kelso.	R. O. McCormack.
Harry F. Fox.	Fred W. Dold.
George M. Brown.	Frank A. Russell.
Lon H. Powell.	C. A. Noll.
Chas. P. Mueller.	Brayton Campbell.
Dwight V. Oxley.	Paul B. Sutoricus.
Chas. W. Southward.	John B. House.
M. Elmer Garrison.	W. Pithian Lilleston, attorney for Kansas.

KANSAS COUNTY FOOD ADMINISTRATORS.

*Name, County, Address, and Service.*

- C. S. Ritter, Allen, Iola, January 30, 1918, to date.  
 J. W. Bronston, Anderson, Garnett, Feb. 9, 1918, to date.  
 H. B. Mize, Atchison, Atchison, April 11, 1918, to date.  
 Sheffield Ingalls, Atchison, Atchison, Oct. 5, 1917, to April 11, 1918.  
 T. L. Lindley, Barber, Medicine Lodge, Oct. 27, 1917, to date.  
 O. W. Dawson, Barton, Great Bend, Aug. 1, 1917, to date.  
 A. M. Keene, Bourbon, Fort Scott, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 Peter Berney, Brown, Horton, Jan. 29, 1918, to date.  
 W. E. Archer, Brown, Hiawatha, Oct. 5, 1917, to Jan. 29, 1918.  
 H. I. French, Butler, El Dorado, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 Katherine Montgomery, Chase, Cottonwood Falls, Oct. 5, 1917, to April 17, 1918.  
 Albert Rogler, Chase, Cottonwood Falls, April 17, 1918, to date.  
 Lee C. Garrett, Chautauqua, Sedan, Nov. 1, 1917, to date.  
 H. A. La Rue, Cherokee, Columbus, Dec. 15, 1917, to date.  
 L. E. Harrison, Cheyenne, St. Francis, Feb. 6, 1918, to date.  
 E. E. Kite, Cheyenne, St. Francis, Oct. 5, 1917, to Feb. 6, 1918.  
 H. R. Daigh, Clark, Ashland, Oct. 20, 1917, to date.  
 F. W. Parrott, Clay, Clay Center, Jan. 28, 1918, to date.  
 F. H. Myers, Clay, Clay Center, Oct. 5, 1917, to Jan. 28, 1918.  
 W. A. Baylor, Cloud, Concordia, Nov. 1, 1917, to Sept. 13, 1918.  
 T. A. Sawhill, Cloud, Concordia, Sept. 13, 1918, to date.  
 C. T. Sherwood, Coffey, Burlington, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 Chas. E. Alderdice, Comanche, Coldwater, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 H. M. Grandle, Crawford, Pittsburg, Feb. 19, 1918, to date.  
 F. A. Curnow, Crawford, Pittsburg, Oct. 5, 1917, to Feb. 19, 1918.  
 H. Q. Banta, Decatur, Oberlin, Oct. 25, 1917, to date.  
 C. A. Case, Dickinson, Abilene, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 E. S. Leland, Doniphan, Troy, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 Clarence S. Hall, Douglas, Lawrence, Oct. 8, 1917, to date.  
 G. E. Wilson, Edwards, Kinsley, Feb. 5, 1918, to date.  
 W. T. Wilson, Edwards, Kinsley, Feb. 5, 1918, to date.  
 A. J. Kearns, Elk, Howard, Jan. 28, 1918, to date.  
 H. A. Gillmore, Elk, Howard, Oct. 5, 1917, to Jan. 28, 1918.  
 John S. Bird, Ellis, Hays, Jan. 28, 1918, to date.  
 E. A. Rea, Ellis, Hays, Oct. 5, 1917, to Jan. 28, 1918.  
 C. L. Danner, Ellsworth, Wilson, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 F. A. Gillespie, Finney, Garden City, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 L. J. Pettijohn, Ford, Dodge City, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 O. O. Wolf, Franklin, Ottawa, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 James Houghton, Geary, Junction City, March 13, 1918, to date.  
 John Endacott, Geary, Junction City, Oct. 5, 1917, to March 13, 1918.  
 A. K. Trimmer, Gove, Gove, Oct. 18, 1917, to date.  
 E. E. Mullaney, Graham, Hill City, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 H. W. Earlougher, Grant, New Ulysses, Oct. 1, 1917, to date.  
 Mrs. Ethel Avery, Gray, Cimarron, Aug. 1, 1917, to date.  
 A. N. Rochester, Greeley, Tribune, Oct. 15, 1917, to date.  
 C. E. Moore, Greenwood, Eureka, Jan. 1, 1918, to date.  
 Paul Rich, Hamilton, Syracuse, Oct. 1, 1917, to date.  
 Robert S. McGowen, Harper, Anthony, Oct. 25, 1917, to date.  
 J. C. Mack, Harvey, Newton, Feb. 1, 1918, to date.  
 James S. Patrick, Haskell, Santa Fe, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 Roy Tricker, Hodgeman, Jetmore, Feb. 8, 1918, to date.  
 De Vere Rafter, Jackson, Holton, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 F. W. Coleman, Jefferson, Oskaloosa, Jan. 5, 1918, to date.  
 W. E. Huddleston, Jefferson, Oskaloosa, Oct. 5, 1917, to Jan. 1, 1918.  
 R. M. Cauthorn, Jewell, Mankato, Oct. 5, 1917, to April 5, 1918.  
 O. N. Berry, Jewell, Jewell, April 5, 1918, to May 22, 1918.  
 L. M. Jorgenson, Jewell, Jewell, May 22, 1918, to date.  
 F. L. House, Johnson, Olathe, March 5, 1918, to date.



*Name, County, Address, and Service.*

- C. F. Pettijohn, Johnson, Olathe, Oct. 5, 1917, to March 5, 1918.  
 G. F. Johnston, Kearny, Lakin, Nov. 1, 1917, to date.  
 Chas. C. Calkin, Kingman, Kingman, Feb. 25, 1918, to date.  
 W. F. Murray, Kingman, Kingman, Oct. 5, 1917, to Feb. 25, 1918.  
 A. W. McKinley, Kiowa, Greensburg, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 O. Gossard, Labette, Oswego, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 W. V. Young, Lane, Dighton, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 Wm. S. Albright, Leavenworth, Leavenworth, Jan. 24, 1918, to date.  
 L. H. Wulfekuhler, Leavenworth, Leavenworth, Oct. 5, 1917, to Jan. 24, 1918.  
 E. A. McFarland, Lincoln, Lincoln, Feb. 4, 1918, to date.  
 Mrs. A. C. Johnson, Lincoln, Lincoln, Oct. 5, 1917, to Feb. 4, 1918.  
 Clyde E. Taylor, Linn, Pleasanton, Feb. 21, 1918, to date.  
 F. W. Pollman, Linn, La Cygne, Oct. 5, 1917, to Feb. 19, 1918.  
 James R. Young, Logan, Oakley, Dec. 1, 1917, to date.  
 J. F. Kenney, Lyon, Emporia, April 19, 1918, to date.  
 John D. Graham, Lyon, Emporia, Oct. 5, 1917, to April 19, 1918.  
 J. W. Jenkins, McPherson, McPherson, Feb. 9, 1918, to date.  
 Homer Hoch, Marion, Marion, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 James Sullivan, Marshall, Marysville, June 20, to date.  
 F. B. Williams, Marshall, Marysville, Jan. 7, 1918, to ———.  
 R. M. Painter, Meade, Meade, Oct. 8, 1917, to date.  
 C. F. Henson, Miami, Paola, Nov. 1, 1917, to date.  
 Philip Louthan, Mitchell, Beloit, Jan. 20, 1918, to date.  
 B. F. Bracken, Mitchell, Beloit, Oct. 5, 1917, to Jan. 1, 1918.  
 J. G. Adam, Montgomery, Independence, Feb. 2, 1918, to date.  
 Henry Torgeson, Morris, Council Grove, Feb. 5, 1918, to date.  
 Wm. C. Washburn, Morton, Elkhart, Jan. 1, 1918, to date.  
 Edwin Buehler, Nemaha, Seneca, Jan. 27, 1918, to date.  
 J. D. Lewis, Nemaha, Seneca, Oct. 5, 1917, to Jan. 27, 1918.  
 Wilbur F. Allen, Neosho, Chanute, Oct. 1, 1917, to date.  
 H. D. Miner, Ness, Ness City, July 26, 1918, to date.  
 Howard I. Floyd, Ness, Ness City, Dec. 1, 1917, to July 26, 1918.  
 Frank W. Kidder, Norton, Norton, Aug. 29, 1918, to date.  
 Mrs. C. B. Walker, Norton, Norton, Dec. 15, 1917, to Aug. 29, 1918.  
 H. C. Sticher, Osage, Osage City, Jan. 4, 1918, to date.  
 F. W. Gaunt, Osborne, Alton, Feb. 1, 1918, to Sept. 3, 1918.  
 W. A. Layton, Osborne, Osborne, Sept. 3, 1918, to date.  
 Miss Bertha Yoxall, Osborne, Osborne, Oct. 5, 1917, to Feb. 1, 1918.  
 Earl C. Sweet, Ottawa, Minneapolis, Nov. 1, 1917, to date.  
 H. H. Reed, Pawnee, Larned, Feb. 7, 1918, to date.  
 E. E. Frizell, Ottawa, Larned, Oct. 5, 1917, to Feb. 7, 1918.  
 R. Frank Stinson, Phillips, Phillipsburg, March 14, 1918, to date.  
 W. J. Meredith, Phillips, Phillipsburg, Oct. 5, 1917, to March 14, 1918.  
 Geo. M. Brittan, Pottawatomie, Wamego, Oct. 1, 1917, to date.  
 Walter Pedigo, Pratt, Pratt, April 4, 1918, to date.  
 Thad C. Carver, Pratt, Pratt, Oct. 5, 1917, to April 4, 1918.  
 Wm. Correll, Rawlins, Atwood, Jan. 29, 1918, to date.  
 Will S. Thompson, Reno, Hutchinson, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
 G. A. Chapin, Republic, Belleville, Jan. 29, 1918, to date.  
 H. C. Taylor, Rice, Lyons, Dec. 30, 1917, to date.  
 L. A. Fitz, Riley, Manhattan, July, 27, 1918, to date.  
 E. L. Holton, Riley, Manhattan, Feb. 1, 1918, to July 27, 1918.  
 Geo. S. Murphy, Riley, Manhattan, Oct. 5, 1917, to Jan. 19, 1918.  
 H. C. Sweet, Rooks, Stockton, Jan. 28, 1918, to date.  
 Henry J. Kleihege, Rush, La Crosse, Jan. 18, 1918, to date.  
 John Mills, Russell, Russell, Jan. 18, 1918, to date.  
 B. A. Mason, Saline, Salina, Oct. 5, 1917, to May 13, 1918.  
 C. W. Lamer, Saline, Salina, May 13, 1918, to Sept. 7, 1918.  
 L. C. Housel, Saline, Salina, Sept. 7, 1918, to date.  
 U. G. Ruth, Scott, Scott City, June 11, 1918, to date.

*Name, County, Address, and Service.*

- Herbert J. Mott, Scott, Scott City, Jan. 15, 1918, to June 11, 1918.  
J. H. Stewart, Sedgwick, Wichita, Oct. 10, 1917, to date.  
Ray Millman, Seward, Liberal, Oct. 1, 1917, to date.  
D. W. Mulvane, Shawnee, Topeka, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
C. L. Thompson, Sheridan, Hoxie, Oct. 15, 1917, to date.  
C. M. Millisack, Sherman, Goodland, Oct. 6, 1917, to date.  
H. W. Mackey, Smith, Smith Center, Jan. 15, 1918, to date.  
S. Schuyler, Smith, Smith Center, Oct. 5, 1917, to Jan. 15, 1918.  
Roy B. Mater, Stafford, St. John, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
R. J. Shetler, Stanton, Johnson, April 22, 1918, to date.  
Mrs. Virginia P. Hicks, Stanton, Johnson, Oct. 5, 1917, to April 22, 1918.  
John A. Kelley, Stevens, Hugoton, Jan. 1, 1918, to date.  
Jacob Engle, Sumner, Wellington, Jan. 27, 1918, to date.  
A. E. Bowers, Sumner, Wellington, Oct. 5, 1917, to Jan. 29, 1918.  
J. T. Fitzgerald, Thomas, Colby, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
G. L. Hays, Trego, Wa Keeney, March 1, 1918, to date.  
C. H. Benson, Trego, Wa Keeney, Oct. 5, 1917, to March 1, 1918.  
J. B. Fields, Wabunsee, Alma, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
John Ironfield, Wallace, Sharon Springs, Oct. 28, 1917, to date.  
R. L. Rust, Washington, Washington, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
James T. Ford, Wichita, Leoti, Dec. 15, 1917, to date.  
E. D. Mikesell, Wilson, Fredonia, Oct. 5, 1917, to date.  
C. V. Shulenberger, Woodson, Yates Center, May 16, 1918, to date.  
A. D. Catlin, Woodson, Yates Center, Oct. 5, 1917, to May 16, 1918.  
Lapier Williams, Wyandotte, Kansas City, Kan., Feb. 13, 1918, to date.

















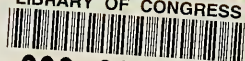








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